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EAST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL.

GUIDE

TO THE

CAPITOL

AND TO THE

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES

OF

THE UNITED STATES.

ILLUSTRATED BY DIAGRAM PLANS, DESIGNATING THE
SEVERAL EXECUTIVE BUILDINGS, AND THE RELATIVE
POSITION OF THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS, THEIR
BUREAUS AND OFFICERS' ROOMS, AND ALSO THE
COMMITTEE ROOMS IN THE CAPITOL.

BY ROBERT [✓]MILLS,
Engineer and Architect.

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BY

ROBERT MILLS,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of District of Columbia.

INTRODUCTION

EVERY one having business
with the Capitol or with the public

offices, whether stranger or resident, is sensible of the difficulty of locating the different Committee rooms in the Capitol, Bureaus in the offices, and more particularly the officers and clerks attached to those Bureaus. The nature of the information contained in this work will tend to remove this difficulty, and afford to all the means of identifying both the building and the room occupied by every Committee and every officer doing business therein.

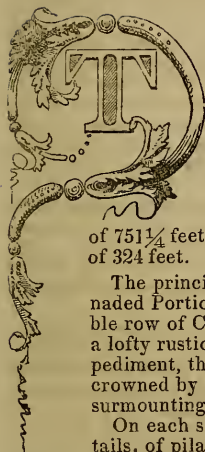
The key to the Committee rooms in the Capitol will be found in the numbers in the book, and labels over the doors of the several rooms ; those being given their relative locations as respects the floor and part of the building where they are situated, no difficulty will occur in finding them.

In connection with a brief description of the Capitol and Executive buildings, are diagram plans of the same, with each room numbered—the numbers applying to each floor consecutively.

The officers and clerks of each department being alphabetically arranged, and following in the order of the Bureaus to which they belong, will be easily found, and opposite to the name, on the margin, is the number of the room on the diagram, as first, second or third floor, as the case may be. An index is attached to facilitate finding the matter required.

This Fourth Edition of the work has been much improved and enlarged, so as to be more extensively useful. Besides the plans of the Capitol are those of the Executive offices, the Patent Office, &c.

THE CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES.



THE area covered by the original building, as approved by General Washington, embraces 67,220 square feet. The front extends 352½ feet; the depth at the ends 121½ feet, and in the centre, including the projection West and the portico steps East, 290½ feet. The height of the order to top of the balustrade 70 feet, and to the summit of the great Dome 145 feet.

The wings of this building, now under construction, will add to the area on plan 85,892 feet, making a total area of 153,112 square feet, and an entire front of 751¼ feet, by a breadth of the wings, including portico and steps, of 324 feet.

The principal front looks to the East, and presents a grand colonaded Portico, in the centre 160 feet in extent, composed of a double row of Corinthian columns where the Portico rises, elevated on a lofty rustic basement, surmounted by an enriched entablature and pediment, the latter 80 feet broad, over which rises an attic story, crowned by an immense Dome 100 feet diameter, forming the grand surmounting feature of the building.

On each side of the Portico the order is carried out in all its details, of pilasters, entablature, and balustrade, which are to be continued in the wings now under construction here, so as to form a symmetrical whole. These wings are placed at each end of the present building, at a distance of 44 feet, with a connecting corridor. Each of these wing buildings is 142 feet front, North and South, by 238 10-12 feet deep from East to West, exclusive of the porticos and steps, which in their design on the East correspond with that in the centre or main building. On the West front there will be no steps. On the North and South fronts porticos of the same projection are placed, each 124 feet front.

"The principal entrance to each Wing is on the *East front*. The approach to it, says the architect, (page 3 of his Report,) is by means of a flight of 39 steps, flanked by massive cheek blocks, similar to those of the present building, with a vaulted carriage way below to enter the basement. The front door opens into a vestibule of twenty-seven feet in width, leading into a hall fifty-five feet square, lighted from the roof and embellished by twenty marble columns, supporting an entablature and balustrade; this colonnade will support the galleries for approaching the offices in the second story.

"These halls will be enriched with marble antæ against the walls in both stories, and lighted by ornamental stained glass sky-lights, supported by iron rafters.

"From each hall a vaulted passage, of twenty-six feet ten inches in width, leads into a corridor of twenty-three feet six inches, running across each wing from north to south, and uniting it with the centre building.

"The Hall of Representatives occupies the western half of the south wing, and is lighted on three sides by fifty windows. Its dimensions are one hundred and thirty feet from north to south, and ninety-seven feet ten inches from east to west. The ceiling is thirty-five feet in height, deeply panelled and ornamented with brackets, pendants, and enriched mouldings; the panels will be filled in with ornamental glass, through which light will be transmitted from sky-lights in the roof.

"The floor of the House is large enough to accommodate four hundred members with separate desks, and allow ample space for lobbies and seats for distinguished visitors, while at the same time it may be conveniently adapted to the number of representatives which at present constitute this branch of the legislature.

"The galleries for spectators extend around three sides of the hall, and are designed to accommodate twelve hundred persons; they are approached by two spacious flights of marble stairs.

"The southern and western porticos open into the hall, and will be appropriated exclusively to the use of the members, and such as have the privilege of the floor of the House.

"The Senate Chamber is located in the western half of the north wing, and is lighted on the north and west by twenty-six windows. Its dimensions are seventy feet six inches, by ninety-seven feet ten inches; the ceiling is thirty-five feet in height, with sunken panels and ornaments, similar to those of the House of Representatives already described. There is ample room in this hall for separate seats for one hundred Senators, allowing at the same time all the space that will ever be required for lobbies and the accommodation of distinguished visitors.

"The galleries, like those of the Hall of Representatives, occupy three sides of the chambers and contain accommodations for twelve hundred persons; they are approached by two flights of marble stairs, like those of the south wing. The galleries of each of the halls have *five* spacious door-ways, which will afford ingress and egress without crowding, or causing inconvenience to the audience or disturbance to the members.

"The whole number of rooms in both wings, exclusive of the legislative hall, is one hundred and one; all of which are vaulted with bricks, and rendered completely fire-proof. Ninety-five of these rooms are lighted directly from the outside, by one or more windows, and the remaining six depend on secondary light, and are designed for the storing of documents, stationery, &c.

"The Senate Chamber and the Hall of Representatives are both designed with reference to the principles of acoustics. The magnitude of these rooms, especially the latter, and the fact that they are to be constructed for speaking in from every point, render it necessary to avoid all forms that would produce echoes, and at the same to present reflecting surfaces enough to give power to the voice without resolving the sound with greater intensity on one point than on another. To attain these objects the rooms are made rectangular, and the ceilings comparatively low and flat; and I have no doubt that with proper attention to establish acoustic principles, in the arrangement of details of the rooms, they will be free from echoes, no matter in what part the speaking may take place.

"I have estimated the cost of executing the entire design, in accordance with the drawings and model, the whole to be faced with white marble, and finished in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and find that every expense will be covered by \$2,675,000."

The above arrangement designed by the architect has been, however, modified, by placing the two Legislative Halls in the *centre* of each wing, which disposes of the rooms on each side, instead of at one end of the Halls. This location of the Halls of Legislation has advantages connected with it superior to those associated with locating them at either end of these buildings, and the position which it will give to the seat of the presiding officer, as well as the members, is favorable to the physical and mental health of each. But we will not discuss this important point here, further than to say that the change of position of the Halls has been judicious.

In connection with this change, there will be a necessity to make a change in the *point of connection* of the wings with the main or centre building. *The centre out corridor of 24 feet must be removed*, to afford all the light and air on this side. *The connection should be at each angle of the present building*, thus leaving the court between the buildings entirely open the length of Halls. The advantage of this *angular*, in place of *central* connection would be that the awkward gap or separation between the buildings, as shown in the original design, will be closed, and the defect arising from this feature be remedied. There is another reason for this change of connection, namely—the *saving of the present Hall of Representatives from being injured by its becoming a public thoroughfare or passage into and through the present building*; this would follow by placing the connection in the *centre*.

The better plan (as the writer of this proposed in his design for these wings, also detached from the main building) is to *extend the Colonnade of the East front of the present building to the wings*, which, while it would improve the main or centre building, would furnish a *public* entrance from this last into the wing buildings. The *interior* connections previously mentioned could then form the *private communication* between the two Halls of Legislation, uninterrupted by the crowd in the Rotunda, &c. This is an important consideration, connected with the *business transactions* of the two Houses. But the saving of the present beautiful Hall of Representatives from desecration should be the strongest reason for the change proposed. The great distance which the two Halls of Legislation will bear to each other will require every facility of communication to be made. The hurry of business at the last hour of the session demands that the means should be provided to communicate *rapidly* the business transacted in either House, for a *minute* is sometimes of great importance at the last half hour of the session; and hence, besides the free *personal* communication between the two Houses in session, there should be at the closing hour a *lightning speed* given to an act passed in either House. In the plan of the writer, to effect this, he proposed to lay down a Telegraph wire, or some equally rapid means of communicating intelligence between the two Houses, and this may be under the supervision of the presiding officer of each body. Our legislative action is different from that of any other Government; the hour of adjournment, once decided upon, cannot be abrogated but by the power that determined it, which is too much divided in sentiment to agree to it.

CENTRE OR MAIN BUILDING—EAST FRONT.

The grand flight of steps here are flanked on each side by massive buttresses, surmounted by colossal sculpture subjects—that on the *left* representing the discovery of America in the person of the noble Genoese, *Columbus*, raising aloft the globe, representing the earth, inscribed on its summit *America*, while at his side is seen the shrinking Indian maiden looking upon him with surprise and awe. That on the *right* representing the first settlement of our country in the person of an athletic hunter rescuing a helpless female and child from the tomahawk of the ruthless Indian, upraised ready to strike the fatal blow. This last work by Greenough; the former by Persico. Reaching the terrace of the Portico, two niches are seen, one on each side of the entrance; that on the right representing the statue of *Mars*, the God of War; that on the left that of *Ceres*, the Goddess of Peace—both by Persico. Over the main entrance is a panel of sculpture work, representing two ariel figures in the act of crowning a bust of Washington.

The tympanum of the pediment of this Portico is sculptured with *three* figures of a colossal character, each bearing an emblematical character, which may be explained as follows:—

The centre figure represents the Genius of America, modestly attired in full drapery, standing on a broad plinth, and holding in her hand an oval shield, inscribed with the letters U. S. A. in the centre, surrounded with a glory. This shield rests on a pedestal, ornamented on the front with an oak wreath in bas-relief, incircling the words July 4th, 1776. Behind the

figure rests a spear, and at her feet an eagle, with its wings partially expanded. The head of the Genius, crowned with a star, is inclined in a listening attitude, over the left shoulder, towards the figure standing in this direction, which represents *Hope*, who appears to be addressing the *Genius*, her right arm being elevated towards the Genius, her left apparently resting on the stock of an anchor, and the hand grasping a part of her drapery. The eager gaze and delighted smile she gives the Genius indicate her earnest plea for the glory and prosperity of the Union. The Genius, however, instead of catching her enthusiasm, points, with sober dignity, to the object standing on her right hand. This is *Justice*, with stern and icy countenance, her eye lifted towards Heaven, and holding in her right hand a scroll partly unrolled, and displaying, in letters of gold, the words "Constitution of the United States." Her left hand elevates and sustains the scales; neither bandage nor sword are associated with this American Justice; "for, in our free and happy country, justice is clear-sighted, and stands with open countenance, respecting, and weighing equally, the rights of all; and it is in this, rather than in her punitive energies, that she is the object of veneration of freemen.

"A moral is intended to be conveyed in this group, that, however *Hope* may flatter, the American people will regard only that prosperity which is founded on public right and the preservation of the Constitution."

The figures are all highly finished, unnecessarily so for their great elevation; their execution does great credit to the artist, but the design is *outré*; the idea too complex, difficult to be understood, and not adapted to the place, which requires unity, boldness, and, withal, a subject that would be fully comprehended at the first glance of the eye.

WEST FRONT.

The West front presents a massive central projection of 83 feet by 160 feet front, with a recessed colonnade in the centre 100 feet in extent, elevated on a high rustic basement, (as on the East front,) and rising with its entablature and balustrade to the roof, surmounted by a panelled screen or attic. The Wings, spread out on each side of this centre, are finished in the same style as those upon the East front. The material used for facing the walls of this building is, for the Centre or Old Capitol, the free stone, painted in imitation of marble, and for the additional Wings white marble.

The grounds about the Capitol are handsomely laid out, and ornamented with spacious walks, clumps of beautiful trees, shrubbery, jet d'eau, sloping banks, &c., embracing within the *present* iron enclosures 30 acres, and skirted on the outside by a foot walk over a mile in circuit. The extension of the *grounds* will have to follow that of the building, which will add greatly to their beauty and to the comfort of the crowds that resort there at all seasons.

There are nine grand entrances to these grounds:—two from the North and two from the South, for carriages; two from the East and three from the West, for foot passengers. The centre of the Western entrance, at the foot of the hill, is flanked by two stone lodges, highly ornamented, for watch-houses, &c.; from this, and after passing through the grounds, and by the jet d'eau, you ascend by two flights of steps before you reach the grand terrace.

NAVAL MONUMENT—COMMITTEE ROOMS—SUPREME COURT ROOM.

Upon the first level, in front of the steps, is erected the Naval Monument, dedicated to those who fell at the siege of Tripoli. It is a white marble column, elevated upon a marble pedestal, base and zocle, and surmounted by an eagle, holding in his talons the symbols of the Union. The top of the zocle, or lower base, rises by steps towards the second base, and is ornamented with statues representing the Genius of America, History, Commerce, and Fame. The latter is a winged figure, with a wreath in its hand,

standing close to the column, preparing to crown it. Commerce is represented by the figure of Mercury, with a caduceus and cornucopia in its hand. History is represented as a female, seated, with a book and stylus in its hand, in the act of recording the event. The *Genius of America* the most interesting of the group, is represented as an Indian, leading two youths by the hand, one of which bears the fasces, and pointing their attention to the monument. The shaft of the column is decorated with the beaks of vessels and anchors—the pedestal with scrolls; the fretted cap of the base with Turks' head, swords, &c.; the zocle with the name of those who fell in battle—Somers, Caldwell, Decatur, Wadsworth, Dorsey, Israel. Upon the corners of the zocle are four funeral vases. The whole monument rises out of an oval basin of water, supplied from the contiguous fountain, and is surrounded by an iron railing. This basin contains 78,827 gallons of water; the one East of the building 111,241 gallons.

Under the archway, leading into the sub-basement of the Capitol, is a beautiful marble fountain, out of which flows a constant stream of pure translucent water, brought from Smith's spring, about two miles North of the building. The yield is now 32 gallons a minute, and may be increased to six times this quantity, if required.

The writer, in his official capacity, with a view to the safeguard of the public records, that were at that time exposed to injury from fire, being in combustible buildings, had the water of the East basin conducted in pipes along the Pennsylvania avenue to the buildings occupied by the Treasury and General Post Office Departments; which water, by means of fire plugs along the line, was also used for general purposes, watering avenue, fires, &c. The necessity of a more abundant supply of water, however, became evident, and Congress has lately made provision to bring in those of the Potomac river, which are sufficient for all time, and which will enable the public fountains, jet d'eau, &c., to be supplied, and for the more effectual extinguishing of fires.

The sub or under basement of the Capitol, here entered, presents a suite of rooms, confined to the Western projection, appropriated as follows:—

The Corridor at the entrance conducts to the following rooms: On the North or Senate side—No. 41, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds; No. 40, Committee of Patents and Public Buildings; No. 42, Committee of Manufactures; No. 43, Committee of Revolutionary Claims. On the South or House side—No. 44, Committee on Naval Affairs; No. 45, Committee of Military Affairs, and Committee on the Expenditures with War Department; No. 47, the Committee on the Territories and the Public Buildings; No. 49, the Committee of the District of Columbia; and on the East side—No. 80, store-room.

On each side of the great stairway, opposite the entrance, a passage leads to the vault prepared to receive the sarcophagus of WASHINGTON, placed immediately under the centre of the crypt of the grand Rotundo. Returning out, to the West front, a double flight of stone steps ascend to the terrace, which is only a few steps below the level of this story. From this terrace a beautiful view of the Western side of the city is afforded, together with the high grounds on the North, and the Potomac on the South. Several noble avenues spread out in radii from this spot as a centre; the Pennsylvania avenue, nearly in front, is handsomely paved, and terminated by the President's House, which is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the Capitol.

Entering the building on this level, you pass to the main corridor, leading to the following rooms: On the North or Senate side—No. 44, the Committee on Indian Affairs; No. 46, Committee on Military Affairs; No. 45, Committee on the District of Columbia; No. 47, Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads; No. 48, Committee on Naval Affairs; No. 49, Committee on Foreign Relations. (It may be here remarked, that all the rooms on the North half of the Capitol, from the centre of the same, except on the third floor, and the Supreme Court rooms, are appropriated for the use of the Senate.) On the South or House side—No. 44, Committee of Ways and

Means; No. 42, Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads; No. 40, Committee on Commerce; No. 39, Committee on Private Land Claims; No. 41, Committee on Revolutionary Claims and of Expenditures of Treasury Department and of Navy Department; No. 43, Committees of Public Expenditures, of Expenditures in Department of State, and of Revolutionary Pensions—all of the House.

Across the Corridor, opposite the front or West entrance, a flight of stone steps ascend to the principal floor; but, passing by these steps, a passage way on each side leads into the *crypt*; a circular and treble colonnaded vaulted space, immediately under the great Rotunda. This is one of the most curious apartments in the building, presenting a complete forest of massy doric columns, of the proportions of those of the Temple of Pæstum, surmounted by groin arches, running in radii direction, and supporting the floor of the Rotunda. Turning to the left, and winding among the columns, you pass through a door-way, on the north side, into a small rotundo, lighted from above; a door on the right opens into the staircase leading to the Senate Chamber, that on the left into the Law Library rooms, and, further on, into a vestibule. On the left, in this staircase, a larger door-way leads into the the Supreme Court room, and a smaller door-way in the vestibule to the Marshall's room. Returning to the small rotunda, a corridor extends north, which opens on the left by a recess into the suite of offices of the Clerk of the Supreme Court. The Attorney General's room is near the North entrance, on the right of the public entrance in the vestibule of that entrance; opposite the latter is the Judges' room. You enter the Supreme Court room from the Senate staircase. This chamber is semicircular in its plan, with an arched recess on the West, and a colonnade recess on the East side, from whence the light is admitted. An arcaded passage runs around the sweep of the circle, which supports a domical ceiling of masonry that covers the entire room, and into which groins or cuts are made upon the surrounding arches, forming a fretted kind of ceiling, of bold construction. In the tympanum of the West arch, in recess, is sculptured the figure of Justice, with her emblems in bold relief; accompanying her is a figure of Fame, crowned with a rising Sun, pointing to the Constitution of the United States.* Everything is of a massive character in this room. The columns are of the heavy doric proportions, as well as the piers of the arches. As an error had been committed in the first design and construction of this room, which occasioned the fall of the vaulted ceiling, every precaution was taken to guard against a similar disaster, and it has been effectually done.

There are several radical defects in the present plan of this room, which it has been proposed to remedy. It is both badly lighted and ventilated. The floor is sunk below the general level, and makes it very uncomfortable to the members of the bar. Indeed, the early death of some of our most distinguished lawyers at this bar has been attributed to the cold damps and want of ventilation of this room; no time should, therefore, be lost to remedy this evil. The seats of the Judges are elevated considerably above the floor of the bar, and near the windows, by which they are less subject to the evil in question.

Provision will be made for a new Hall for the sittings of the Supreme Court, in the North wing, under construction, which will be free of the defects named in the present room.

The accommodation for the members of the Court are convenient and roomy; and visitors, though limited in number, are equally well accommodated. The Law Library being now connected with the Supreme Court is placed convenient for reference, adjoining the Clerk's room.

Returning into the crypt, and passing through a door-way, on the *South*

* This design is in bad taste, and should be corrected by obliterating the caricature figure of Fame, with its Sun; then the figure of Justice will appear to some advantage, and the design be passable.

side, you come into a vestibule, which opens on the left to the staircase* leading up to the vestibule of the Hall of Representatives, and, in front, into a corridor which communicates first with the following rooms of the House: No. 77, Committee on the Judiciary, then with the furnace rooms below; Nos. 53 and 76, which warm the Hall of Representatives; after which you reach a cross passage, used now as a folding room, leading, on the left, to the room No. 54, which opens into the rooms for the Committee on Indian Affairs and messengers; on the right, a passage leads to the rooms No. 69, of the Committee on Accounts, and No. 70, the Committee on Patents; between which rooms a flight of stone steps descends to a range of water closets, erected on the outside of the building. Pursuing the corridor South, to the end, you come to rooms No. 63, of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and No. 64, of the Committee on the Militia; the smaller passages communicate with store-rooms. All these rooms, as well as the others named, are made fire-proof.

Going out from the crypt to the East front of the Capitol, you pass through iron gate-ways into an open arcaded passage under the great portico; in front of this arcade is a covered carriage-way, and at each end of this passage are the principal entrances to the staircases leading to the Senate and House of Representatives.

GREENOUGH'S WASHINGTON.

The Eastern Portico presents a splendid promenade 160 feet long, and of proportional width. The columns, in number 26, are 30 feet high; the shaft composed of a single stone. A fine view is afforded from this portico of the Eastern grounds, with its spacious gravel walks, and dense verdant enclosure of beautiful clumps of trees and shrubs, circumscribed with an iron palisade. In the centre of these grounds is placed a colossal statue of Washington upon a simple granite block, with the inscription, "First in War—first in Peace—first in the hearts of his Countrymen." This is a splendid work, from the chisel of Greenough.

The artist, in his conception of this statue, seems to have had in his mind's eye the celebrated statue of the Jupiter of the Capitol at Rome; and to give it its proper effect this statue of *Patri Patræ* should be placed relatively to our Capitol, which would be on the site where the Naval Monument rests. In this position it would bear the same relation to *our Capitol* that the statue of Jupiter bears to that of Rome, and the *apotheosis character* given it by the artist will be in keeping with its position here. The writer would respectfully call the attention of Congress to this statue, with the hope that the suggestion here made will meet with its approval. The Naval Monument may properly be restored to its original site in the Navy Yard.

ROTUNDO.

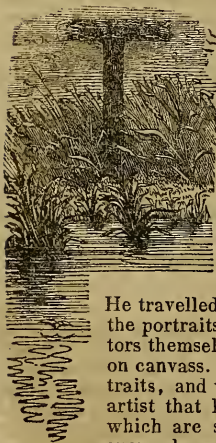
To the South you look down New Jersey avenue, which is terminated by the waters of the Eastern Branch, and the rich foliage of the opposite banks. To the North you look into a country scene of hill and dale, formed by the valley of the Tiber. From the portico you enter the grand Rotunda, which is 96 feet in diameter and 96 feet high, including the dome, which forms the ceiling. This dome is enriched with caissons or deep sunken panels, similar to those of the Pantheon at Rome, pierced at the apex with a circular opening, through which the light descends. The sides of this spacious room are divided in its whole circuit into panels, separated by massive Roman pilasters, which support a bold entablature, ornamented with wreaths of Olive. The upper part of the great panels are decorated with festoons of flowers, scrolls, and wreaths; four of them encircling the busts of Columbus, Sir Walter Raleigh, La Salle, and Cabot—men to whom all the world owe a

*From this staircase a door, No. 50, leads into the room occupied by the Committee on Claims.

lasting debt of gratitude. The smaller panels, over the doors of the entrance, are filled up with historical subjects, which we shall hereafter describe; the lower panels are appropriated to paintings of an historical character. The four on the West half of the Rotundo are now occupied with the series of paintings executed by Colonel Trumbull, who being himself an actor in the scenes he has here transferred to the canvass, and holding a rank and station which rendered him familiar with the countenances of most of those he has here portrayed, gave him advantages which no other artist could have possessed; and, therefore, if these paintings had no other merit than exhibiting faithful portraits of the distinguished men of our glorious Revolution, they ought to be, and are, highly prized. But Colonel Trumbull was an artist of the first order, as those splendid works of his—the siege of Gibraltar, the battle of Lexington, the death of Warren, and of Montgomery—evidently show. The paintings now before us most certainly possess much merit, and are by no means deserving the severe remarks made by Mr. Randolph, in the House of Representatives in 1828, which justly drew from Colonel Trumbull a letter not very complimentary to Mr. Randolph. The subjects selected by Colonel Trumbull, on this occasion, refer to four very important events of our revolutionary history, namely: First, the Declaration of Independence, 1776; second, the Surrender of General Burgoyne, 1777; third, Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, 1781; fourth, Resignation of General Washington, at Annapolis, 1783.

PAINTINGS.

Declaration of Independence.



HIS was the first, and is the most masterly finished picture, of the four. The artist seems to have labored here to present a *chef d'œuvre* on a subject of such deep interest to mankind, the last hope of the world, which hung, as it were, upon the decision now about to be made by the venerated worthies in Congress assembled; and though we may find fault with the prim attitude of the figures, yet we feel satisfied with the whole, as exhibiting a faithful representation of the actual scene as it occurred. Col. Trumbull would not, in this case, follow his imagination; he spared neither labor nor expense to collect facts which only could secure to him lasting fame. ✓

He travelled from one end of the Union to the other to obtain the portraits of our distinguished men, and to learn from the actors themselves the truth of scenes he was preparing to represent on canvass. Most of the personages in this picture are *real* portraits, and we cannot too highly appreciate the talents of the artist that has preserved to us the expression of those features which are so dear to Americans, and to the lovers of liberty everywhere. The painting before us represents the memorable

Congress of 1776, assembled for the purpose of ratifying that glorious deed which gave birth to our independence as a nation. The artist has rigidly preserved the very architecture of the room in which this August body sat, simply embellishing the back-ground with military flags and trophies, such as had been taken from the enemy. On the right of the picture is seen that deathless group, Jefferson, the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence; Adams, the fearless advocate of the people; Franklin, the wise and prudent philosopher; Hancock, the noble and generous patriot; Rutledge, the great orator and statesman; Thompson, the vigilant and correct scribe, &c., &c. To the left stretches the long line of worthies, seated with

all the dignity of a Roman Senate in the glorious day of her liberty. All are quiet, anxious, and attentive, yet fearless and determined. Every one clothed in the costume of the day, so that nothing is left undone to distinguish the eventful scene. The eye here reposes with peculiar interest, and in the intensity of thought is carried back to the period when, before an agitated and anxious world, the great act was ratified which proclaimed liberty to all the human race.

The names of those whose portraits are preserved in the painting are as follows :—*

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. George Wythe, of Virginia, | 25. George Clymer, Pennsylvania, |
| 2. William Whipple, N. Hampshire, | 26. William Hooper, N. Carolina, |
| 3. Josiah Bartlett, N. Hampshire, | 27. Joseph Hewes, N. Carolina, |
| 4. Benjamin Harrison, Virginia, | 28. James Wilson, Pennsylvania, |
| 5. Thomas Lynch, South Carolina, | 29. Francis Hopkinson, New Jersey, |
| 6. Richard Henry Lee, Virginia, | 30. John Adams, Massachusetts, |
| 7. Samuel Adams, Massachusetts, | 31. Roger Sherman, Connecticut, |
| 8. George Clinton, New York, | 32. Robert R. Livingston, New York, |
| 9. William Paca, Maryland, | 33. Thomas Jefferson, Virginia, |
| 10. Samuel Chase, Maryland, | 34. Benjamin Franklin, Pennsylvania, |
| 11. Lewis Morris, New York, | 35. Richard Stockton, New Jersey, |
| 12. William Floyd, New York, | 36. Francis Lewis, New Jersey, |
| 13. Arthur Middleton, South Carolina, | 37. John Witherspoon, New Jersey, |
| 14. Thomas Hayward, South Carolina, | 38. Samuel Huntington, Connecticut, |
| 15. Charles Carroll, Maryland, | 39. William Williams, Connecticut, |
| 16. George Walton, Georgia, | 40. Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut, |
| 17. Robert Morris, Pennsylvania, | 41. John Hancock, Massachusetts, |
| 18. Thomas Willing, Pennsylvania, | 42. Charles Thompson, Pennsylvania, |
| 19. Benjamin Rush, Pennsylvania, | 43. George Reed, Delaware, |
| 20. Elbridge Gerry, Massachusetts, | 44. John Dickinson, Delaware, |
| 21. Robt. Treat Payne, Massachusetts, | 45. Edward Rutledge, South Carolina, |
| 22. Abraham Clark, New Jersey, | 46. Thomas McKean, Pennsylvania, |
| 23. Stephen Hopkins, Rhode Island, | 47. Philip Livingston, New York. |
| 24. William Ellery, Rhode Island, | |

Surrender of General Burgoyne.

The importance of the victory of Bennington, and, afterwards, of Saratoga, (where the surrender took place,) to the American cause gives to this picture peculiar interest. General Gates here won imperishable honors, and though unfortunate afterwards, he was still the brave and honorable man. The painting represents the moment the surrender of General Burgoyne takes place, who is seen on the left as having just dismounted, attended by General Phillips and other officers, near the marquee of General Gates. In front General Gates is seen advancing to meet his prisoner, who is in the act of offering his sword, which General Gates declines to receive, and invites them to enter and partake of refreshment. Near the General, on the right, a number of the principal officers of the American army are assembled, who are regarding the scene with great interest. In the distance is discovered the confluence of Fish creek and the North river, where the British left their army; the troops are distinctly seen crossing the creek and the meadows, under the direction of Colonel (late Governor) Lewis, then Quartermaster General, and advancing towards the foreground. Now they disappear behind the wood, and again appear. Officers on horseback, American, British, and German, precede the head of the column, and form an interesting cavalcade, following the two dismounted Generals, thus uniting the different parts of the picture.

* The numbers refer to the outline heads in the key, beginning on the left of the spectator. The key to each picture is attached, placed upon a card.

The portraits of the following officers are introduced:—

1. Major Lithgow, of Massachusetts.
2. Colonel Cilly, of New Hampshire.
3. General Starkc, of New Hampshire.
4. Captain Seymour, of Connecticut, of Sheldon's Horse.
5. Major Hull, of Massachusetts.
6. Colonel Greateon, of Massachusetts.
7. Major Dearborn, of New Hampshire.
8. Colonel Scammell, of New Hampshire.
9. Colonel Lewis, Quartermaster General, New York.
10. Major General Phillips, British.
11. Lieutenant General Burgoyne, British.
12. General Baron Reidesel, German.
13. Colonel Wilkinson, Deputy Adjutant General, American.
14. General Gates.
15. Colonel Prescott, Massachusetts Volunteer.
16. Colonel Morgan, of the Virginia Riflemen.
17. Brigadier General Rufus Putnam, of Massachusetts.
18. Lieutenant Colonel Brooks, late Governor of Massachusetts.
19. Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, Chaplain, of Rhode Island.
20. Major Robert Troup, Aid-de-Camp, of New York.
21. Major Haskell, of Massachusetts.
22. Major Armstrong, Aid-de-Camp, now General.
23. Major General Philip Schuyler, of Albany.
24. Brigadier General Glover, of Massachusetts.
25. Brigadier General Whipple, of New Hampshire Militia.
26. Major Matthew Clarkson, Aid-de-Camp, of New York.
27. Major Ebenezer Stevens, of Massachusetts, Commanding Artillery.

Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

This was the decisive blow which terminated the conflict between the American and British forces, and compelled Great Britain to acknowledge the independence of the United States of America. The terms of capitulation insisted upon by the Americans here, in consequence of the refusal of Lord Cornwallis to allow General Lincoln the honor of marching out of Charleston, South Carolina, with colors flying, &c., were the same which the British General compelled the American General to accede to, and General Lincoln was appointed to superintend the submission of the British at Yorktown, in the same manner the American troops at Charleston had been subject to only eighteen months before. This is the groundwork of the whole design of the picture.

"The American troops were drawn up on the right of the road leading into York; General Washington and the American general officers on the right; the French troops on the opposite side of the road, facing them; General Rochambeau and the principal officers of the French navy and army on the left. The British troops marched out of town 'with shouldered arms, colors cased, and drums beating a British and German march,' passed between the two lines of victorious troops to a place appointed, where they grounded their arms, left them, and returned unarmed to their quarters in the town.

"The painting represents the moment when the principal officers of the British army, conducted by General Lincoln, are passing the two groups of American and French Generals, and entering between the two lines of the victors; by this means the principal officers of the three nations are brought together, so as to admit of distinct portraits. In the centre of the painting, in the distance, is seen the entrance of the town, with the captured troops marching out, following their officers, and also a distant glimpse of York river, and the entrance of the Chesapeake bay, as seen from the spot.

"The portraits of the French officers were obtained from Paris in 1787,

and were painted from the living men, in the house of Mr. Jefferson, then Minister to France from the United States."

1. Count Deuxponts, Colonel of French Infantry.
2. Duke de Laval Montmorency, Colonel of French Infantry.
3. Count Custine, Colonel of French Infantry.
4. Duke de Lauzun, Colonel of Cavalry, French.
5. General Choizy.
6. Viscount Viomenil.
7. Marquis de St. Simon.
8. Count Fersen, Aid-de-Camp of Count Rochambeau.
9. Count Charles Damas, Aid-de-Camp of Count Rochambeau.
10. Marquis Chastellux.
11. Baron Viomenil.
12. Count de Barras, Admiral.
13. Count de Grasse, Admiral.
14. Count Rochambeau, General-en-Chef des Français.
15. General Lincoln.
16. Colonel Ebenezer Stevens, of the American Artillery.
17. General Washington, Commander-in-Chief.
18. Thomas Nelson, Governor of Virginia.
19. Marquis Lafayette.
20. Baron Steuben.
21. Colonel Cobb, Aid-de-Camp to General Washington.
22. Colonel Trumbull, Secretary to General Washington.
23. Major General James Clinton, of New York.
24. General Gist, of Maryland.
25. General Anthony Wayne, of Pennsylvania.
26. General Hand, Adjutant General, of Pennsylvania.
27. General Peter Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania.
28. Major General Henry Knox, Commander of Artillery.
29. Lieutenant Colonel E. Huntington, acting Aid to General Lincoln.
30. Colonel Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster General.
31. Colonel Alexander Hamilton, Commanding Light Infantry.
32. Colonel John Laurens, of South Carolina.
33. Colonel Walter Stuart, of Philadelphia.
34. Colonel Nicholas Fish, of New York.

*Resignation of General Washington, at Annapolis, December
23, 1783.*

This is one of the most beautiful pictures of the series, both for design and execution; the subject is of absorbing interest; the portraits are striking, especially that of Washington, who is represented in the preparatory act of delivering his commission to the President of Congress, having just finished his address to the assembly. The history of this extraordinary event is as follows: General Washington, having taken an affectionate leave of the army, at New York, proceeded to Annapolis, accompanied by his officers, and there resigned his commission into the hands of the representatives of the people, thereby divesting himself of all authority, and retired to private life. A singular circumstance, exemplifying the character of our Government, occurred on this occasion:—The President of Congress, Thomas Mifflin, into whose hands the General resigned his commission, had been (in 1775) his first Aid-de-Camp; and, further, he to whom we are indebted for this picture had been his second.

The following is a list of the portraits introduced:—

1. Thomas Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, President of Congress.
2. Charles Thompson, of Pennsylvania, Member of Congress.
3. Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, " "
4. Hugh Williamson, of North Carolina, " "
5. Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts, " "

6. Edward McComb, of Delaware, Member of Congress.
7. George Partridge, of Massachusetts, " "
8. Edward Lloyd, of Maryland, " "
9. R. D. Spaight, of North Carolina, " "
10. Benjamin Hawkins, of North Carolina, " "
11. A. Foster, of New Hampshire, " "
12. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, " "
13. Arthur Lee, of Virginia, " "
14. David Howell, of Rhode Island, " "
15. James Monroe, of Virginia, " "
16. Jacob Reid, of South Carolina, " "
17. James Madison, of Virginia, spectator,
18. William Ellery, of Rhode Island, " "
19. Jeremiah Townley Chase, of Maryland, " "
20. S. Hardy, of Virginia, " "
21. Charles Morris, of Pennsylvania, " "
22. General Washington, of Virginia.
23. Colonel Benjamin Walker, Aid-de-Camp,
24. Colonel David Humphreys, do.
25. General Smallwood, of Maryland, spectator.
26. General Otho Holland Williams, of Maryland, spectator.
27. Colonel Samuel Smith, of Maryland, " "
28. Colonel John E. Howard, of Maryland, " "
29. Charles Carroll, and two daughters, of Maryland, " "
30. Mrs. Washington and her three grand-children, " "
31. Daniel Jenifer, of St. Thomas, of Maryland, " "

The four corresponding panels on the opposite side of the Rotundo are occupied as follows:—

Pocahontas under the Ordinance of Baptism—By Chapman.

The scene is laid in Virginia, at Jamestown, and is of peculiar interest, from the presence of the interesting young woman, the guardian spirit of the first settlement, and who gave up all for the love she bore the whites. Her destined husband, Rolfe, is looking with great interest on the baptismal scene; and there are the brother, the sister, and the uncle present to witness the self-sacrifice of their relative—the uncle, with face reverted, in sullen silence *plotting revenge*. The painting contains several portraits; the following is a list of those introduced:—

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|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Pocahontas. | 9. Richard Whiffin. |
| 2. John Rolfe. | 10. Standard Bearer. |
| 3. Alexander Whitaker. | 11. Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, first settlers. |
| 4. Sir Thomas Dale. | 12. Hans Spilman. |
| 5. Sister to Pocahontas. | 13. John and Ann Laydon, first married in the country. |
| 6. Nantequas, brother to Pocahontas | 14. The Page. |
| 7. Opechancanough. | |
| 8. Opachisco, uncle to Pocahontas. | |

Landing of Columbus—By Vanderline.

To the American this scene possesses great interest. With what devotedness to duty, to religion, Columbus plants the standard of discovery on this Western Continent.

The following is a list of the portraits introduced:—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Columbus. | 6. Rodrigo Sanchez, inspector. |
| 2. Martin Alonzo Pinzon, standard bearer. | 7. Alonzo de Ojeda. |
| 3. Vincent Yanez, standard bearer. | 8. Cabin Boy—kneeling. |
| 4. Rodrigo de Escobedo, Notary. | 9. Soldier looking at the Natives. |
| 5. Mutineer—repentant. | 10. Sailor's veneration of Columbus. |
| | 11. Friar bearing the Cross. |

Sailing of the Mayflower with the Pilgrim Fathers and Mothers—
By Weir

No event connected with the colonizing of this Continent was more interesting than the scene presented in this picture. The spirit of Christianity is the moving principle here exhibited—a self-sacrifice to open the way to freedom and independence.

The following is a list of the portraits introduced:—

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Wm. Robinson, Pastor of the
Congregation. | 9. Miles Standish and wife Rose. |
| 2. Elder W. Brewster. | 10. Mrs. Carver and Child. |
| 3. Mrs. Brewster and Child. | 11. Mrs. Bradford. |
| 4. Governor Carver. | 12. Captain Reynolds. |
| 5. William Bradford. | 13. Boy of Governor Carver. |
| 6. Mr. and Mrs. White. | 14. Boy of Mr. Winslow. |
| 7. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow. | 15. Boy do. |
| 8. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller. | 16. Nurse and Child. |

The only vacant panel is to be filled with the scene of De Soto's Discovery of the Mississippi, by Powell, now on its way to the Capitol.

SCULPTURE SUBJECTS.



THE panels over the four doors of entrance into the Rotundo are occupied with historical subjects in sculpture. Over the East door is represented the *Landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock*, from the chisel of Caucici. The group consists of four figures, in bold relief, the pilgrim, his wife, and child, and an Indian. The latter is seated on a rock, and holding an ear of corn in his hand, apparently awaiting the arrival of the boat. The pilgrim is represented in the act of stepping out of the

boat; and advancing to receive from the Indian the symbol of friendship tendered by him.

The Indian is a prominent object in this picture, and is in good keeping;—his brawny form and rude costume being in strong contrast with the delicate features and puritanic dress of the pilgrim. In the hinder part of the boat is seen the wife of the pilgrim, with eyes and hands uplifted in devotional gratitude that their sufferings and hardships were at last ended, and near her is the little son of their hopes, whose countenance expresses emotions of fear and wonder, while he seems desirous of preventing the landing of his father. All the figures are prominent, and upon the prow of the boat is seen inscribed the memorable year "1620."*

Over the West door is represented the *Preservation of Captain Smith by Pocahontas*, from the chisel of Cappelano, who possessed a talent for execution of the first order; but there is a failure in the design, both in the costume, features, and truth in point of fact; the group consists of five figures. The moment represented is when the death-blow was prepared to be given

*The very rock upon which the Pilgrims first landed is stated, in the history of New England, to be now standing in the centre of the town of Plymouth, where it is known by the name of the "Forefathers' Rock," and venerated by all Americans—nay, all friends to religious liberty.

the brave Captain Smith, and its prevention by the fortunate interposition of the youthful Pocahontas, the daughter of the Indian chieftain Powhatan; she is represented in the act of hanging over Smith, to protect him from the blow. Besides the Indian with the war-club, at the head, there is another who stands at the feet of the captive, to whom the chief, Powhatan, seated behind, motions with his hand to stay the blow of death. It is to be regretted that the artist was not furnished with the study of living subjects for his Indians, as we should have witnessed in the present picture a very different expression of features, form and costume, that now exists, these partaking more of the oriental character. The whole subject is very highly wrought, and the costumes rich, but wanting in truth of *fact*. Captain Smith furnishes the following sketch of this incident, which took place in 1606:—

“Having feasted him (Captain Smith) after their best barbarous manner they could, a long consultation was held, but the conclusion was, two great stones were brought before Powhatan; then as many as could layd hands on him, dragged him to them, and thereon layd his head, and *being ready with their clubs to beat out his brains*, Pocahontas, the king's dearest daughter, when no entreaty could prevail, *got his head in her arms, and layd her own upon his, to save him from death*: whereat the emperor (Powhatan) was contented that he should live to make him hatchets, and her bells, beads, and copper.”

Over the North entrance is represented *the treaty with the Indians by William Penn*. This picture displays a spreading elm; (which stood near Philadelphia, and rendered remarkable from this event;)* under its ample shade the great founder of Pennsylvania is seen in open and friendly negotiation with two Indian chiefs, and holding in his hand the treaty of 1682. The elder Indian chief has in his hand a large camulet or pipe of peace, and seems to be attentively listening to the talk of the younger, while Penn patiently watches the effect of the discourse. The artist, Monsieur Gevelot, has rigidly preserved the peculiar costume of this great man, clad in the habiliments of the religious sect to which he was attached; and he has essayed a portrait with tolerable effect, but in the neighborhood of the subjects previously described it loses most of its interest.

The last piece of historical sculpture seen here is over the South door; it represents *the conflict between Boon and the Indians*—the most difficult subject of sculpture in the Rotunda, and possessing, both in design and execution, more merit than all the rest. We have to regret the very limited field the artist had to work in; for though the deadly combat might not have taken up more space than is here given it, yet the subject is worthy of a larger panel. The figures are of colossal size; the moment chosen by the artist is when the intrepid Boon has just discharged his rifle, which has laid an Indian at his feet, and is attacked by another, who aims a deadly blow with his tomahawk, which Boon averts by elevating his rifle with his left hand, while his right draws the long knife which is to terminate the dreadful combat. There is more of the Indian character and costume represented in these figures than in any of the other sculptured pictures; and full justice has been done to the form and features of the intrepid Boon, whose cool resolution and self-possession are strongly contrasted with the ferocity and recklessness of the savage. Associated with the scene is the deep lone forest of the “Far West;” the boughs of a tree are seen waving over the heads of the combatants, and on its bark is carved “1773,” the year when the incident occurred. This work is from the chisel of Caucici, a pupil of the celebrated Canova, and worthy of so great a master. If the other subjects of sculpture described possess any merit, this of “Boon's conflict with the Indians,” possesses more. But justice was not done to the artist in the execution of either this or the “Landing of the Pilgrims,” as he was hurried

* The author has preserved a block of this tree, which is turned into a beautiful vase.

for time and limited in price; what he has done shows what he was capable of doing if the opportunity had been given him.*

ROTUNDO.

The Rotundo, which we have previously described, is a perfect Babel of sounds, the slamming of a door producing a noise like thunder; for colloquial purposes, therefore, it is useless, nothing scarcely that is said at the least distance can be understood; yet, as a *music* room, and for a *single instrument* of the most delicate construction—for instance the *musical box*—the effect is most delightful; it is as if a whole band of music was performing, or as if the pealing of the full-toned organ swelled upon the ear. Those fond of plaintive music may, in the deep silence of this room, enjoy a treat, if they will but bring with them a musical box.

The dome of the Rotundo possesses a rare curiosity; a fine whispering gallery, equal to the celebrated whispering gallery of St. Paul's, London, but it is now inaccessible. So great a novelty has been overlooked in the construction of this dome; there is no communication with the top of the cornice, or spring of the dome, where the gallery should be. The attention of the Committee of Public Buildings has been called to this subject, and it is hoped that means may be adopted which would enable the visitor to enjoy so interesting a curiosity, and which would result in developing some important facts connected with the science of acoustics.

HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Passing through the South door of the rotundo you enter a beautiful circular panelled dome; on the left a door leads into the principal staircase of the House of Representatives. On the right, a little in front, a door leads to a circular flight of stone steps communicating from the basement floor to the roof; it also communicates with the galleries of the House appropriated to gentlemen. The entrances to the ladies' galleries are at the end of the lobbies, back of the Hall. In front or on the South side of the vestibule is the entrance to the outer lobby of the House; on the right and left this lobby continues all around the circle of the Hall of Congress, having doors of communication with the same; at the entrance on the left-hand a stair-way leads to the library of the House; further on, on the same side, a passage door opens to the Speaker's room. The Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper's room comes next, opposite to which is one of the main entrances to the Hall; and lastly, a door leads into the private lobby for members; at the end of this lobby a passage conducts to the staircases communicating with the

* It must be confessed that the historical sculpture we have just been describing is in bad taste here, and should be obliterated or covered, and paintings or inscriptions of the same subject substituted. I have always questioned the propriety and good taste of historical sculpture, and whether the art should not be confined, in this department, to single subjects, except perhaps under allegorical representations. All that I have seen of historical sculpture has confirmed me in this opinion, and these in the Rotundo, instead of lessening, has increased it. Paintings are decidedly better for historical representations than sculpture, and where they are designed for the interior of a building there can be no question on the subject. The scenery which is associated with every historical representation, and which should accompany it, can only be portrayed by the pencil—the chisel may essay it in vain. How different is the effect on the eye contrasting this sculpture with the paintings below; the former is scarcely noticed, though representing deeply interesting subjects, while the eye dwells upon the latter with real pleasure and instruction. For the credit of the good taste of our country it is to be hoped that suitable paintings will take the place of these sculptures; and if we will have historical subjects cut in stone, let them be placed on the exterior, and not in the interior of the building.

galleries for ladies. Parts of the main galleries are here divided off for ladies also.

The lobby on the *right* of the main entrance opens first to a stairway to the document rooms above; further on, a door on the right, under the stairs, opens into a private passage leading to the paper rooms, the water closets, clerks' rooms and library, in the order named; opposite to this door, under the stairs, is an entrance to the Hall, and further on, nearly opposite, is the post-office of the House, the letters arranged in glazed boxes, which are suitably numbered; (a letter box is provided here to receive such letters as strangers or others may direct to members;) at the end of which is another opening into a passage leading, as on the other side, to the stairways communicating with the ladies' gallery. If we enter the Hall by one of these doors, and pass into the loggia, or promenade for members and privileged persons, we shall have in view the whole circuit of a magnificent colonnade screening the public galleries, the splendid rostrum forming the Speaker's chair, and the Clerks' and Sergeant-at-Arms' desks, as also the numerous concentric rings of seats and desks of the members.

This room has been acknowledged by all who have seen it to be the most elegant Legislative Hall in the world. It is purely Grecian in its design and decorations. The outline of the plan is a semi-circle of 96 feet chord, elongated in its vertical diameter line by a parallelogram 72 feet long by 25 feet wide. The height to the top of the entablature blocking is 35 feet, and to the apex of the domed ceiling 57 feet. The circular colonnade is made up of 14 columns and 2 antes, of the richest Corinthian proportions; the shafts are composed of a remarkably beautiful species of variegated marble, called Breccia, in solid blocks, obtained from the banks of the Potomac, some miles above the city; the capitals are of white Italian marble, sculptured after a specimen taken from the Temple of Jupiter Stator, at Rome, the most admired specimen of capitals of this delicately beautiful order. The entablature is after the proportions of that in the same temple, ornamented with dentils and modillions, enriched between and underneath with leaves and roses. Over the colonnade springs a magnificent painted panelled dome, enriched with ornamented bands and friezes, executed by a young Italian artist, named Bonani, who possessed much merit as a decorative painter; he died soon after the completion of his work. The apex of this dome is pierced by a circular aperture, crowned by a lantern, which admits abundance of light, and serves at the same time to ventilate the room.

The colonnade of the loggia is composed of eight columns and two antes, of the same order, and finished in the same style with the circular colonnade. A grand arch of 72 feet chord springs over the entablature of this colonnade, under which, and standing upon the blocking of the cornice, is a noble colossal figure of *Liberty*, executed in plaster, and intended as a *model* for a marble statue, which, however, has never been executed. It is certainly a splendid figure, possessing dignity and grace, and, withal, a mildness characteristic of the genius of our free institutions. She seems to be looking down upon the assembled representatives of her children with anxious solicitude, and thus addressing them: "Be careful, my sons, to preserve inviolate the high trust committed to your charge; be true to the principles of the glorious Constitution established by your fathers, under my auspices; so shall you gain imperishable honor, and your names be handed down to a grateful posterity as the firm upholders and preservers of the last hope of an oppressed world." On the right side of this figure of *Liberty* is the frustum of a column serving as an altar, around which a serpent is entwined, the emblem of wisdom; on the right, at her feet, reposes a beautiful eagle, the bird chosen and fitted to surmount the American banner, and guard her armorial designs.

It is to be regretted that the genius who modelled this figure was not permitted to execute in marble what he had executed in plaster; we should, no doubt, have had a *chef d'œuvre*—one that would have rivalled the chisel of a Canova. But this genius has sunk into the grave. Caucici—the proud,

eccentric Caucici—chagrined and neglected, fell a victim to disappointed ambition. The writer of this knew him well, and had an opportunity of judging of his talent and industry.

The most commanding view of this figure is from the galleries in front. Its noble bearing attracts the eye and rivets its attention. The ample folds of its robes, flowing down and spreading over the platform upon which it stands—its outstretched arm, expressive of kindness, and its graceful attitude, all tend to increase the interest it at first excited.

In the frieze of the entablature, under the figure of Liberty, is a *spread eagle*, sculptured in relief, on the stone, and represented as just prepared for flight; it was copied from nature by an Italian sculptor of high reputation, Signior Valaperti, whose mysterious disappearance soon after he had completed this, his only work in this country, excited considerable interest. He was, it is said, retiring in his habits, and of a melancholy temperament. It has been supposed that, in a fit of despondency, perhaps disappointment, he put an end to his unhappy life by drowning, as a body resembling him was found in the Potomac a month after his disappearance. It must be confessed that Valaperti was unfortunate in the attitude he had placed his eagle, which gave rise to some severe remarks of its resemblance to a *turkey-buzzard*, that no doubt wounded his pride.

From the galleries you have a full view of the ladies' gallery, placed over the loggia, and fronted by a handsome bronzed iron railing; this gallery is capable of containing 200 persons; the public gallery will accommodate 500.

Between the columns surrounding the Hall, crimson curtains are hung ornamented with rich draperies. The curtain decorations about the Speaker's chair are very splendid; the draperies of rich crimson silk damask, flowing down as from a centre from the top of the capitals of the columns, and spreading out on each side, covering the whole breadth of the back of the Speaker's chair with its appendages. Opposite the chair, and on a level with the balustrade of the galleries, the curtains dispart and display a beautiful marble figure, representing History standing in the winged car of Time, in the act of recording events. The car is placed on a marble globe, on which is figured in basso relievo, the signs of the zodiac; and upon the face of the wheel the hours are placed, which form the clock of the Hall. The whole is finely designed and handsomely executed. It is the work of Signior Franzoni, a meritorious artist, who died in this city. History appears to be directing her attention to what is passing before her, and noting down events; her drapery seems flying in the wind, indicative of the rapid flight of time, and the importance of improving it.

The Speaker's chair is placed on an open rostrum, or platform, elevated about four feet above the general level of the floor, enclosed by a rich bronzed fluted balustrade, surmounted by an impost, crowned with a low brass railing; on each side of the Speaker's chair are desks; that on the right is occupied by the Sergeant-at-Arms; the other is reserved for the Speaker when the House is in committee.

The Clerks' desk is elevated on a variegated marble zocle or base, three steps below the Speaker's floor; upon this is placed a rich mahogany record table, enclosed below with beautiful curtains of damask silk, and above with a brass dwarf railing; the steps rise up on each side of the platforms.

The recesses between the columns of the room are filled by sofas, except those occupied by the reporters' boxes, there being ten spaces allotted on the floor of the House for these gentlemen, each accommodating two persons, or three upon an emergency.

From the Speaker's chair you have a complete command of the whole House, every member's seat being open to view, displayed in sections, from one to six seats generally to each. Every member has a section desk allotted to him, and these are disposed in circular lines, described from the Speaker's chair as a centre, the aisles forming radii from the centre. When the House is in full session the views from the chair, or from the galleries, is very imposing, as may be imagined from the fact that here are assembled in one

body, 232 members, representing the intelligence and wealth of the nation.

The desks are all of mahogany, and numbered, each one having an arm chair, so that ample room is afforded every member.

The floor upon which the desks are placed gradually rises from the level near the Clerk's table to the outer range; the aisles are inclined planes, but the platforms of the desks are level, and consequently form steps. Back of the outer row of seats a bronzed iron and curtained railing encloses the space occupied by the members' seats, which is denominated "The Bar of the House." Outside of this commences the lobby for the use of the members, and such privileged persons as may be admitted on this floor.

Level with the floor of the main aisle are several apertures, covered with brass ventilators, through which a constant current of warm air issues, that disseminates a uniform temperature throughout the room. In the coldest weather here the temperate heat of a summer shade is experienced. The space under the floor of the House, which was formed when the floor was raised, is arched with brick, and constitutes a reservoir for the air, which, previous to its introduction, has been properly heated by means of two furnaces in the basement story, under the Hall; hence the whole surface of the floor is kept warm, much to the comfort of the members, who, previous to the raising of the floor, suffered much from the damp and cold of the sunken floor. The ladies' gallery, over the loggia, has been appropriated expressly for their accommodation, and such gentlemen as may accompany them; the seats and backs are all handsomely cushioned, and, from its elevated position, every advantage for seeing and hearing is afforded. The panels of the walls on each side, and in front of this gallery, are ornamented with full length portraits of the excellent Lafayette, and the Father of his Country; the latter by Vanderline, the former by a French artist. Underneath these pictures are copies of the Declaration of Independence, in rich frames, crowned with an eagle and other emblematic ornaments.*

The adoption of the semi-circular form in the plan of this Hall by the architect (Mr. Latrobe) was the result of a conviction of its being best suited for legislative purposes. When the French Chamber of Deputies resolved upon the erection of a new hall for debate, they appointed a committee, composed of the most celebrated architects of France, to inquire into the subject and report upon the best form of a room for legislative business. After examining the largest rooms in Paris, and the most celebrated buildings of antiquity, they unanimously recommended the horse-shoe or semi-circular form, surmounted by a very flat dome; which plan was accordingly executed, and has given every satisfaction. The hall of the Chamber of Deputies is said to be one of the finest speaking and hearing rooms known. There is an important difference, however, between the plan of that hall and ours. The walls of the French chamber are perfectly plain, (not fretted with repeated recesses,) and covered with a very flat dome. The walls of our Hall are broken, or fretted with a series of projecting columns, forming a continuous colonnaded gallery, and covered with a too lofty dome. The position of the tribune in the Hall of Deputies, from whence the members address the Chamber, is along the line of the diameter; consequently, they speak *to* the circle, and every member receives the full force of the words spoken.

That the circular form is the best adapted to the action of the voice the practice of all ages proves. The ancient Greeks and Romans adopted this form; and the moderns, in many of the rooms for public speaking, pursued the same plan. We have only to refer to the theatres and amphitheatres,

* Provision is made for lighting up this beautiful room at night by the solar gas, principally from a splendid chandelier at the apex of the dome. One thing further was wanted to perfect the comfort of this room—namely, a free ventilation, which is as necessary here as in the Senate Chamber—and this has been happily effected by means of the gas burners, as recommended by the writer of this. No complaint has since been made of the oppression of the lungs.

whether of modern or ancient construction, in confirmation of this. If the ancients were not governed by scientific principles in selecting the circular form for their buildings, they acquired the knowledge of its superiority by experience. The moderns appear to have followed the example of the ancients in the adoption of this form for their speaking rooms, without inquiring into its correctness upon scientific principles; otherwise we should not now witness so many absurd forms; for, had they known the true principles upon which sound is propagated, very different results would have followed. The subject of acoustics has been little understood, especially by practical men; if it had, we should not see so many blunders committed in the construction of our public edifices. A room to be properly constructed, to support and convey the voice, must possess the capacity of producing a multitude of consonant echoes, and as few dissonant sounds as possible; for in proportion to the predominance of the former is the perfection of the room to produce a distinct utterance of the voice. Now, the circular surface is best adapted to effect this; and in proportion as this surface approximates to the spherical form, the more powerful will be the effect of the sound propagated therein; for such a form would produce an infinity of consonant echoes. But the spherical form is not suited for practical purposes, and if it were, the sound would be too powerful to be agreeable; more than is necessary is often as injurious as not having enough. In all operations there is a medium to be observed, and in adopting a form of room special reference must be had to the object for which the room is designed. A bad speaking room often makes a good music room. The most practical form of room for legislative or forensic debate is a complete circle, covered with a very slight concave ceiling; the whole entire height, walls and dome, not exceeding the length of the radius describing the circle.' Such a room the writer of this had constructed for public speaking in the city of Philadelphia, and it is acknowledged to be a most perfect room for speaking and hearing in. I have been induced thus to digress, in order to explain the ground upon which the alterations and improvements made in this hall were based; and as the subject has been a matter of notoriety, as well in as out of Congress, for several years past, it becomes necessary to show that these alterations were not founded upon erroneous or speculative grounds, but upon the true principles regulating sound, and upon experience, also, that in case other public rooms are found deficient in conveying the voice, and require alteration, the principles upon which such alterations should be grounded may be known.*

SENATE CHAMBER.

Passing out of the Hall and into the great Rotundo, the door on the opposite side, under the sculpture of the "Treaty of William Penn with the Indians," leads to the Senate Chamber. Before reaching it, you enter first an elliptical rotundo, surrounded in the centre by a circular open colonnade lighted from above, having several doors; that on the right opening upon the landing of the marble staircase of the Senate, where a door to the left leads to the public galleries; the door on the left leads to another staircase into which the water closets open, and by a passage to the Post Office and document folding rooms of the Senate. At the end of the passage is a stone stairway communicating above and below, as well as with the roof. The door of the Rotundo in front opens into a little staircase which leads to the ladies' galleries; passing on, you enter the vestibule of the Senate, a quadrangular vaulted room lighted from above, with a screen of marble columns on one side; the door in front, on the right, opens into a passage and stairway to rooms above, and beyond, to that of the ante-room of the Senate; the door in front, on the left, leads by a passage to the President of the Senate's room and that of the Secretary of the Senate. The doors behind

* Previous to the alterations made by the author in this room, the members sat on a floor three feet lower than they do now, and the walls behind the colonnade were broken into irregular surfaces.

the colonnade lead to the executive Clerks and other offices of the Senate. The large door on the right of the vestibule opens into the Senate Chamber. This is a large semi-circular room covered with a dome richly ornamented with deep sunken panels and circular apertures to admit light from above; across the chord of the semi-circle a screen of columns stretches on each side of the President's chair, which is placed in a niche on an elevated platform, in front of which below are the Secretary and chief Clerk's desk. The columns of this screen are of the Grecian Ionic order, and composed of the beautiful variegated marble of the Potomac, with caps of Italian white; these with its entablature support a gallery; in front of which is another, but lighter gallery, running round the circle of the room, supported by reeded bronzed iron columns, surmounted by a rich gilt iron balustrade. A splendid picture of the bust of Washington, by Rembrandt Peale, elegantly framed and draped, is placed against the wall, over the east gallery. This picture is considered a *chef d'œuvre*, and the most correct likeness of this illustrious man extant. The writer, when a boy, had the good fortune of seeing General Washington, and the impression made of his countenance corresponds nearer to the representation in this picture than any other seen by him, and he has witnessed many. Mr. Peale has multiplied this excellent portrait by a superb lithographic print on a large scale. The walls of the Senate Chamber above are hung with drapery; that over the President's seat is very splendid.

The principal light of this room comes in from the East; the President's chair is placed on the line of the diameter of the circle, and from this as a centre the Senators' desks describe concentric curves, cut by radii, which form the aisles. These desks are all of mahogany, and single, each with a large arm-chair; they are placed on platforms, gradually rising one above the other. The number of desks at present is 64—one to each Senator.

The Senate Chamber is of the same general form with the Hall of Representatives, but has the advantage of plain walls and few recesses; consequently, is a good speaking and hearing room. The dome is very flat. The dimensions of this Chamber are as follows: 75 feet in its greatest length, or diameter, 45 in its greatest width, and 45 feet high.

In the original design of this room there was an upper gallery on the East side, supported by an attic colonnade, which, in consequence of obstructing the light, was removed in 1828; and this gave rise to the construction of the light semi-circular gallery on the West side. Back of the last tier of Senators' seats is an enclosure, forming the bar of the Senate, outside of which is a lobby furnished with handsome sofas, for the accommodation of privileged persons.* The deficiency of space for visitors in this room is very sensibly felt during the session of Congress; for such has always been the attraction here that the galleries and lobbies are often crowded to excess, much to the annoyance of the Senate. The access to these galleries has been often objected to, particularly by the ladies; and hence they are mostly crowded in upon the Senate. It has been proposed to divide a portion of the circular gallery for the use of the ladies, and to have a distinct entrance to the same, which, no doubt, would induce many of them to occupy it. Adjoining the Senate Chamber, on the South, is the Post Office room of the Senate, also for the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeepers, which room opens out into the principal staircase.†

In respect to the principal staircases and entrances to the two Houses of Congress, they are all unworthy of the rooms they communicate with; being confined, dark, and difficult to be found by strangers. Those unacquainted with these entrances, and desirous of communicating with either House, would do well to enter by the centre of the building into the rotundo,

* No person is admitted on this floor, except introduced by a Senator.

† The Senate Chamber has undergone important improvements. This Chamber has also been better lighted from above, and at night by gas-light, from a rich chandelier. The same means of ventilation may be adopted here as in the Hall of Representatives.

from whence they may readily find their way to the Senate or Hall of Representatives—the door under “the Penn treaty” leading to the Senate Chamber, and that under “Boone’s conflict with the Indians” to the Hall.

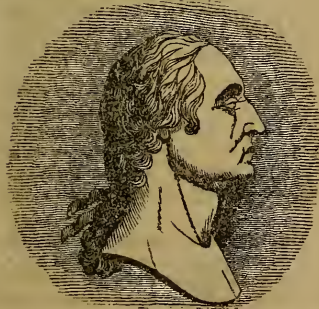
The way to the Library of Congress from the great Rotundo is through the West door, under the sculpture representing “the preservation of Captain Smith.” Passing through this door, you enter on the landing of the principal stairway ascending from the West front; turning to the right or left you pass along a colonnaded gallery, and reach the main corridor running North and South; on the opposite side of this, a door opens into the Library; a splendid room, 92 feet long, 34 feet wide, and 36 feet high.

Since the accidental burning of the valuable Library, formally collected here, the room has been fitted up with greater security against the effects of fire; all the alcoves, shelves, and decorative parts, including the ceiling, being constructed of cast iron, disposed in the richest guise, with gilded enrichments. There are three ranges or stories of terraces and book spaces on each side of this Hall—the first in deep recesses, the residue in *line* shelves, falling back as each terrace rises until they reach the main wall. This Hall is well lighted from above, and is arranged at each end to admit of extension hereafter—as soon as the main wings are completed.

The liberality of Congress, and the urbanity of its esteemed librarian, J. S. Meehan, Esq., and his assistants, Messrs. Stelle and Meehan, render this room one of the most attractive points in the Capitol. The valuable privileges afforded all, whether residents or strangers, who come properly introduced to examine the inestimable works contained in this library, are properly appreciated; for the room is well filled, during the hours it is accessible, both with ladies and gentlemen.

NOTE BY THE AUTHOR.

The author would here record with melancholy a reminiscence—a list of the works which were contained in the burnt Library Room—it may serve to remind us of the articles lost, and which may again hereafter be restored :—



THE first thing that attracts the attention when entering is the admirable order of arrangement of the different subjects embraced in this room. The several works are classed according to Mr. Jefferson’s arrangement, corresponding “to the faculties of the mind employed on them.” First, Memory—result, reason; second, Reason—philosophy; third, Imagination—fine arts. Labels, in large characters, point out the position of the several classes of books in the order named above; for instance, alcoves No. 1 to 4 contain works connected with history, ancient, modern, and ecclesiastical;

natural philosophy, agriculture, chemistry, surgery, medicine, anatomy, zoology, botany, mineralogy, technical arts. No. 4 to 8—works connected with philosophy, namely: moral philosophy, law of nature and nations, religion, common law, equity, ecclesiastical, merchant and maritime, codes, statutes, politics, commerce, arithmetic, geometry, mechanics, statics, dynamics, pneumatics, phonics, optics, astronomy, geography. Alcoves No. 9 to 12—works connected with the fine arts, architecture, gardening, painting, sculpture, music, epic tales, fables, pastoral odes, elegies, didactics, tragedy, comedy, dialogue, epistles, logic, rhetoric, orations, criticism,

bibliography, languages and polygraphical, or authors who have written on various branches. The catalogue of the Library now numbers about 42,000 volumes, and gives, besides a list of the books, an index to the names of authors and annotators, &c.

The first Congressional Library was collected under the direction of Mr. Gallatin, Dr. Mitchell, and others, in 1802, and contained about three thousand volumes;* it was burnt by the British when they fired the Capitol. This loss induced Mr. Jefferson to offer his valuable collection to Congress, which was immediately purchased; since then considerable additions have been made, under the direction of the joint library committee. This committee at present consists, on the part of the Senate, of Messrs. Pearce, Chalmers, and Lewis; on the part of the House, of Messrs. Broadhead, Campbell, and McDowell. [The old committees.]

A Law Library has been attached to the Congressional Library, which has been properly located near the Supreme Court room, as noticed before, under the charge of C. H. W. Meehan, Assistant Librarian.

Besides the works already enumerated, there are in the Library a number of beautiful bronze medals, finely executed. The principal part of them were cast by order of the French Government, according to the design of M. Denon, under his direction. This splendid series commences in the year 1796 and terminates in 1815, and, of course, embraces all the memorable battles and events which occurred during the reign of the Emperor Napoleon. There is one among the number, commemorating his return from the island of Elba, which is highly prized.

Subjects of the Medals.

The battles of Montenotte, Melessimo, Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Essling, Wagram, Moscow, Lutzen; the surrender and capture of Mantua; conquests of Upper and Lower Egypt; passage of the great St. Bernard; death of Dessaix; peace of Amiens; Le Muse Napoleon; Legion of Honor; the School of Mines; the Code Napoleon; the Coronation at Paris, 4; the Distribution of Eagles; the Tomb of Dessaix; the School of Medicine; the Capture of Vienna and Presbourg; Three Emperors; the Conquest of Venice, Istria, Dalmatia, and Naples; Confederation of the Rhine; the Occupation of the Three Capitals; Peace of Tilsit; the Marriage of the Emperor; Birth of the King of Rome; the French Eagles upon the Wolga and Boristhenes; Foundation of the School of Fine Arts; Return of the Emperor; the Empress Maria Louisa; the Princesses Eliza and Paulina; the Queen of Naples; the Queen Hortensia, &c.

These medals exhibit the enthusiasm of the French people, and the state of the fine arts in France. The likenesses are said to be accurate, and the whole do great credit to the taste and genius of the nation. In the collection are many female heads, celebrated for talent and beauty; also, several of the Emperor's distinguished Generals, particularly his favorite Dessaix. The partiality of Napoleon to this brave officer is very conspicuous in the frequent honors here paid to him.

The medals were presented by the Hon. George Washington Irving, late Minister from the United States to the Court of Spain, who also added another series, embracing several of our American worthies, in Parisian bronze. The box which contains them is labelled "*Post ingentia facta Deorum in templa recepti.*" (Their illustrious deeds have won them a place in the Pantheon.)

In the arrangement of these last medals, George Washington occupies the centre, with the inscription "*Supremo duci exercituum adsertori libertatis.*" (To the Commander-in-Chief of our armies and vindicator of our liberties.)

Encircling the Father of his Country, are the heads of Columbus, Franklin, Kosciusko, Paul Jones, William Washington, and J. E. Howard. The

* The act of Congress creating this Library is dated April 24, 1800.

reverse of the latter medal is inscribed with the following: "*Quod in nutantem hostium aciem subito irruens præclarum bellicæ virtutis specimen dedit, in pugna ad Cowpene, 17 Jan., 1781.*" (In commemoration of the brilliant feat of arms at the battle of Cowpens, January 17th, 1781, when he boldly dashed into the warring ranks of the enemy, and scattered their armed hosts.)

A medal was struck at Philadelphia in honor of General Gates. On the face is a likeness of the General, with the inscription, "*Horatio Gates, duci strenuo.*" (To our brave commander, Horat. Gates.) The reverse contains a representation of the surrender, &c.

American Medals struck by order of Congress, arranged in the order of Date.

NAVY.	
Isaac Hull, July, 1812.	William Bainbridge, Dec. 29, 1812.
Jacob Jones, October 18, 1812.	Thomas Macdonough, Sept. 11, 1814.
Stephen Decatur, October 25, 1812.	James Biddle, March 23, 1815.
ARMY.	
Isaac Shelby, October 5, 1813.	Peter B. Porter, July 6, 1814.
William H. Harrison, July 5, 1813.	Edmund P. Gaines, August 15, 1814.
Jacob Brown, July 5 and 25, 1814.	Alexander Macomb, Sept. 11, 1814.
James Miller, July 5, 1814.	Andrew Jackson, January 8, 1815.
Winfield Scott, July 5 and 25, 1814.	

Among the miscellaneous works on the fine arts here is the splendid work of Audubon on the Birds of America. The volumes have all been received, containing about two hundred engravings, highly colored, the full size of the birds. Also, his work on the Animals of America.

Over the mantel piece, at the south end of the room, is a fine portrait of Columbus, presented by George G. Barrell, Consul of the United States at Malaga, Spain, which he obtained from Seville, and believed to have been painted by the same hand which painted the celebrated likeness of that great man, now in the palace of the Escorial in Spain. There is also a portrait of Americus Vespuccis.

On each side of the door leading into the balcony are two beautiful marble busts; the one on the right is of Thomas Jefferson, by the celebrated Cerrachi, the proud rival of Canova.* It is a splendid work; the bust is elevated upon the frustum of a fluted black marble column, based upon a circular pedestal, which is ornamented at the top by a continued series of cherubs' heads, under a broad band encircling the pedestal, on which is sculptured the signs of the zodiac. The face of this bust bears a good likeness of this great man; the artist had, however, in his mind's eye the head of a Roman consul when he sculptured this bust. The writer was upon intimate terms with Mr. Jefferson; frequently saw and corresponded with him. The hand of a master is discoverable on this bust, which, perhaps, has not its superior in the United States. The pedestal, which was presented to Mr. Jefferson in France, contains the following inscription:—

"Summo rerum moderatori cui tandem
Libertas Americæ Septentrionalis srux fuit;
Cui in posterum curæ erit nomen Thomæ Jefferson."†

* This unfortunate artist afterwards joined the French revolution, and was guillotined for attempting the life of Napoleon.

† During the whole time that this bust was in the possession of Mr. Jefferson, this inscription was not to be seen; even his own family did not know of its existence. Mr. J. had no personal ambition—his was to serve his country.

(To the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, under whose watchful care the liberties of N. America were finally achieved, and under whose tutelage the name of Thomas Jefferson will descend forever blessed to posterity.)*

Opposite to the bust of Jefferson is that of the generous and brave Lafayette, also in marble, of colossal and bold proportions, presenting simply the head of this noble friend to liberty; it is designed for an elevated position, which it does not now hold. The likeness is admirable, and highly creditable to the artist, P. J. David, of Angers, 1828. On one side of the base block is inscribed an extract from Lafayette's speech in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1824, in the following words:—

"What better pledge can be given of a persevering rational love of liberty, when those blessings are evidently the result of a virtuous resistance of oppression, an institution founded on the rights of man, and the republican principles of self-government."

On the other side are inscribed Lafayette's last words in his answer to the President's farewell speech, Washington, September, 1825:—

"God bless you, sir, and all who surround us. God bless the American people, each of their States, and the Federal Government. Accept the patriotic farewell of an overflowing heart; such will be its last throb when it ceases to beat."

Over the cornice of the alcoves, upon the blocking of the gallery, are several plaster busts—one of General Jackson, another of General Moultrie; the latter is a good likeness, and is the work of Colonel J. S. Cogdale, of South Carolina, an amateur artist, who has executed several meritorious works of art, which he has, artist like, liberally bestowed on others. The situation which these busts occupy is well suited to them; and we could wish to see a series of busts of our most distinguished men, particularly of a literary and scientific character, gracing this part of the Library.



—:—:— VIEWS OF THE CITY—COMMITTEE ROOMS.

From the platform of the portico, or rather colonnade, into which the Library opens, the view is one of great beauty and interest. The whole Western end of the city lies before you, sectioned off in radii from the point you stand in by avenues. To the left flows the broad expanse of waters of the Potomac; beyond these the Virginia shore rises into an eminence, crowned by a classic looking building, the seat of George W. P. Custis, Esq., the step-son of the illustrious Washington. On the right are the City Hall, General Post Office, Patent Office, Treasury, President's House, and other public buildings; and beyond the heights bordering the city, upon which several large buildings are erected, particularly the Columbia College. In front is the spacious mall, (yet to be improved,) stretching away to the Potomac, where a little to the left is the Smithsonian Institution building, and beyond, in the centre of the mall, the Washington National Monument. On a lofty eminence further on is seen the National Observatory, and near at hand the beautiful grounds of the Capitol within the railing.

Passing out of the Library into the corridor, and turning either to the right or left, you come to a flight of stone steps leading to the attic or third floor

* The writer of this was fortunate in securing two Daguerreotype likenesses of the bust—a front and side face. Before the destruction of the original, he had made the effort to procure a cast from the same, but not succeeding, the Daguerreotype was resorted to, the object being to furnish the artist of the Virginia Washington Monument, Richmond, Mr. Crawford, then in Rome, with a correct head of this great man for the statue which Mr. C. was then preparing for that monument. This bust was regarded by Mr. Jefferson's family as presenting the most perfect likeness of him of any extant.

of the building, which contains a number of committee rooms, also for the deposit of paper. On this floor, each side of the steps, a wide corridor extends North and South; that on the North communicates with the following committee rooms of the House: No. 30, Committee on Public Lands; No. 31, Committee on Agriculture; No. 32, Committee on Elections; No. 34, Committee on Roads and Canals. The corridor South leads to the Committee rooms; No. 28, Committee on Manufactures; No. 29, Committee on Foreign Affairs; Nos. 26 and 27 are document rooms. The cross passages at the end of these corridors communicate with stairways which lead to the roof and to the basement story. Within the Senate wing a stairway (communicating with the Senate post office and the folding room below) leads up to a suite of committee and other rooms, as follows:—No. 40, Document Room; Committee on Public Lands, Committee on Roads and Canals, Committee on Territories, Committee on Commerce, Committee on Public Buildings, and Committee on Patents. In the story above these rooms is a large gallery for the stationery, &c., of the Senate. On the Senate floor:—President of the Senate, Audience Chamber, Secretary of the Senate and his suite of offices, Committee of Finance, &c. The stairway at the North end is generally used to communicate with the roof; and those fond of picturesque and panoramic scenery will be fully repaid for the labor of ascending to the giddy summit of the great dome. Those more timid will be satisfied to view the landscape from the general level of the roof, which is more confined, as you can only see that which is immediately before you, whereas, from the galleried apex of the dome, you can take a bird's eye view embracing the whole horizon. In whatever direction here the vision is cast, there is something interesting to be seen. On one hand a rising city, with its numerous avenues, branching off in all directions, like radii from a centre, its splendid public buildings, and hum of active life; on one hand, the noble Potomac, rolling its ample tide to the ocean, and receiving as it passes the city the tributary of its Eastern branch, the Anacosta. To the North stretches a range of high lands, with varied scenery of groves and buildings; to the East the native forest terminates the view, opened here and there by the rail and turnpike roads to Baltimore; on the Southeast lies the Navy Yard and Marine Barracks, City Asylum and Congressional Burying Ground; on the South and West, the Arsenal and Penitentiary; on the West, the public Mall with its progressive improvements, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Washington National Monument; further on the National Observatory lifts its revolving dome, and beyond this are seen the heights of Georgetown, with its cluster of buildings rising in bold relief. Looking down the river, Alexandria is seen, and beyond, in the dim distance, Mount Vernon, the spot endeared to every American bosom, as enclosing the venerated remains of the great founder of this city. Looking down Pennsylvania avenue, the President's House and Treasury close the view; to the right lie the General Post Office, Patent Office, and City Hall, all conspicuous buildings. At the foot of the Capitol hill is seen the Tiber, winding its way from the North to the Potomac; before it enters the river, art has prepared for it a splendid basin 150 feet wide, walled on each side to grace its waters. The Washington canal, completed to the Eastern Branch, is now constituted a branch of the Tiber; so that it may be said to have two mouths or outlets.*

* The attention of Congress should be called to the present condition of the Tyber and its outlet into the canal. Its unchecked washings have already rendered this canal unfit for navigation, and it must soon become a nuisance, and produce an epidemic in the neighborhood. The Tiber should be kept within proper limits, after being cleaned out and deepened, and a large basin formed within the mall to receive its sediments, and its waters discharged over a dam into the canal. The Government, when it cut a new channel for this stream, did make a temporary dam, at its intersection with the canal, which was of some service, but it was washed away, and the canal banked up and rendered useless. The better plan would be to divert the waters of this stream to the north into the Eastern Branch.

ADVICE TO VISITORS.

After the eye has been gratified in ranging over this wide-spread scene of hill and dale, cities, towns, rivers, and canals, it may be invited to survey the objects in its immediate vicinity; the fretted roof expanded below, and the deep chasms formed by the several courts, which present a terrific appearance looking down them. The whole of this roof is covered with copper in the most substantial manner. On the North is seen the swell of the dome surmounting the Senate Chamber; on the South, that crowning the Hall of Representatives. Besides these there are several smaller domes, lanterns and skylights. The balustraded platform on the apex of the great dome is 145 feet above the foot pavement on the East front, and 213 feet above the tide.

The access to the top of this dome is very inconvenient, and indeed dangerous to those who are subject to giddiness in clambering heights. The steps are on the outside; and those unaccustomed to looking down from great elevations should take the precaution of looking at their feet, when either ascending or descending, which is their best security against giddiness.*

Two flag-masts are placed, one on each side of the great dome, upon which, during the session, flags are hoisted when either or both Houses are sitting; the lowering of the flag denotes the rising of either House, according to which it is attached.

The centre of the Capitol is constituted the meridian for the United States. It lies in North latitude 38 degrees 52 minutes 48.3 seconds, and longitude 76 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds West of Greenwich, England. The base of the building is 73 feet above tide.

Strangers visiting the Capitol and desirous of a guide will find this in the attentions of Mr. Dunnington and Mr. Arnold, who are charged with the oversight of the building, and who are constantly to be found at their post during the hours when the doors of the buildings are open—namely, from six to six in summer, and from sunrise to sunset in winter. Messrs. D. and A. take great pleasure in communicating information. As these officers receive a salary from the Government, visitors are not subject to any contributions in gratifying their curiosity or examining the building with either of them.†

HISTORY OF THE CAPITOL.

It may be interesting to all to be acquainted with the history of the Capitol from its first projection, and its cost up to the present time.

The original design of the Capitol was presented by Doctor William Thornton, (afterwards Superintendent of the Patent Office,) a gentleman amateur of considerable taste; a man of genius and of public spirit. The general plan, approved by President Washington in 1792, was submitted to S. Hallet, Esq., an English architect, appointed to carry the building into execution, who modified it in some of its parts. The North wing was first erected; the corner stone was laid by General Washington on the 18th September, 1793. Mr. Hallett was succeeded by G. Hatfield, Esq., an archi-

* A very serious accident had nearly been experienced by a lady running round the skylight of the dome. Her foot slipped and she fell upon the glazed sash, broke the glass, and but for the strength of the sash bars, would have fallen through; in which case she would have been precipitated to the pavement of the Rotundo, 120 feet below. Since then an iron railing has been put round the skylight.

† POLICE OF THE CAPITOL.—Three persons are constantly on duty, by day, to protect the buildings, enclosures, trees and shrubs; to keep order, and report to the Commissioner every violation of the rules and regulations; to keep away vagrants, disorderly persons and boys; to conduct visitors through the buildings, and to keep in order the Rotundo, passages, porticos, steps, &c. The police officers of the Capitol will be given hereafter.

fect of fine taste, and a beautiful draughtsman, but before the North wing was completed Mr. Hallett resigned, and James Hoban, Esq., architect of the President's House, was appointed to carry on the work, who finished the North wing; both Houses of Congress then sat in this wing. In 1803 Mr. Jefferson appointed B. H. Latrobe, Esq., architect of the Capitol—a man of fine talents and of superior genius, who designed the interior, and directed the execution of the South wing, and in eight years prepared the halls for the reception of Congress.

The plan of the first House of Representatives was of an elliptical form, or rather a square bounded by two semi-circles, and surmounted by a dome, corresponding with the idea of Mr. Jefferson. This dome had numerous panel lights, and was supported by a freestone colonnade. It was a very handsome as well as a good speaking room. Nothing further was done during the embargo, non-intercourse, and war; and, in this time, the interior of both wings was destroyed by an incursion of the enemy.

[It may be here remarked that, before the erection of the South wing, the House sat in a temporary brick building erected for its reception, which was of an elliptical form, and found to be a good speaking room; hence, when the permanent Hall was erected, this general form was adopted by Mr. Jefferson for it.]

A building was raised immediately after by the patriotic citizens of Washington, opposite the northeast corner of the Capitol square, for the temporary accommodation of Congress, where the two Houses assembled for several sessions. In 1815 the Government determined to restore the Capitol. The work was commenced by Mr. Latrobe, who continued to superintend its execution until December, 1817, when he resigned his charge.* Mr. Monroe, who was then President, appointed C. Bulfinch, Esq., of Boston, to direct the work, who carried out the plans of Mr. Latrobe to a certain extent, and erected the centre building. Under this gentleman the present structure was completed, with its terraces, gateways, lodges, &c., all in the course of ten years.

The architect of the present additions to the Capitol, now under construction, is T. U. Walter, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The cost of the Capitol, prior to the burning in August, 1814, was.....	\$788,071 28
Cost from 1814 to 1830, including graduating, improving and enclosing square.....	1,808,428 93
Expended since, in alterations and improvements in the Hall of Representatives, water works, improving the grounds, recoppering the dome, &c.....	93,959 00

Making the total cost of the Capitol and grounds..... \$2,690,459 21

The additions making now to this building, with the extension of the grounds, will add some five millions of dollars more to the cost. The accommodations now to be provided will probably require no further increase for a century to come.

* The resignation of this gentleman was most unfortunate for the unity of design of the building, as innovations upon the original plan were soon after made which resulted unfavorably to the symmetry of the whole; errors have been committed which cannot be now corrected but at great expense.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Room No. 41 Sub-Basement, Capitol.

B. B. FRENCH.....Commissioner.
T. J. WILLIAMS.....Clerk.

POLICE OF THE CAPITOL.—C. W. C. Dunnington, captain; J. L. West, Aquilla K. Arnold, J. W. Griffith, John Nokes.

WATCHMEN, ETC., OF CAPITOL.—J. Henderson, gatekeeper; J. B. Kendrick, J. B. Chatterton.

WATCHMEN OF PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.—Edward McManus, Thomas Stackpole, John K. Vernon, Charles F. Corse.

MISCELLANEOUS.—William Dant, fireman; H. Graham, laborer.

GROUNDS.—J. Maher, public gardener; John Watt, gardener of President's House; Nicholas Kapp, and fourteen others, laborers; C. Kaufman, Conrad Kraft, lamplighters.

BRIDGES.—T. C. Wells, William Leach, draw-keepers of Potomac bridge; C. Cumberland, J. De Long, assistant draw-keepers; Bayley Brower, keeper of Upper bridge, Eastern Branch; James S. Buckley, keeper of Navy Yard bridge.

AUXILIARY GUARD.—James H. Birch, captain, and thirty men.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS.—William D. Breckenridge.

Duties of the Commissioner.

1. Has charge of the Capitol, public grounds, and bridges.
2. Appoints agents, and fixes their compensation.
3. Submits estimates for repairs of the Capitol, bridges, and other public works, and contracts for the same.
4. Determines the number of workmen to be employed, and their pay.
5. Provides all materials, and makes all payments on account of the same.
6. Keeps regular entries of his disbursements of moneys appropriated by Congress for public works under his charge, and keeps each appropriation separate and distinct.
7. Procures vouchers (at his own risk) that will pass the Treasury.
8. Sees that the plan and regulations of the city are observed.
9. Ascertains the number and value of the public lots.
10. Makes sales of the public lots, and executes deeds of conveyance to the purchasers, when required to do so by law, and to account for the proceeds.
11. Selects and values the donation lots.
12. Makes, under circumstances prescribed by law, streets through and footings of the public grounds.
14. Has the care and management of the public grounds.
13. Attends to suits depending between the United States and individuals, in relation to the right of property.
16. Attends, at his office, to the calls of all persons on matters of business.
17. Furnishes reports, papers, and evidences from the records of his office, when called for by members of Congress and others.
18. Attends to the enclosing and improving of the public grounds.
29. Enforces the rules and regulations prescribed by the joint orders of the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress for the care, preservation, orderly keeping, and police of the Capitol and its appurtenances.
20. Enforces the rules and regulations prescribed by the President of the United States for the care, preservation, orderly keeping, and police of the Capitol and other public property in the city of Washington.
21. Makes annually to Congress, at the commencement of the session, a report of the manner in which all the appropriations for the public buildings and grounds have been applied; of the number of public lots sold or

remaining unsold each year; of the condition of the public buildings and grounds under his charge; and of the measures necessary to be taken for the preservation and care of the public property.

Rules and Regulations addressed to the Commissioner of Public Buildings, established by order of the two Houses of Congress, May 16, 1828.

1. For the preservation, orderly keeping, and police of all such portions of the Capitol, its appurtenances, and the enclosures about it, and the public buildings and property in its immediate vicinity, as are not in the exclusive use and occupation of either House of Congress, you are authorized to employ four assistants, and to allow one of them one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, and the others one dollar per day, each, for their services. [This regulation has been since changed, both in the number of assistants and their compensation.]

2. You will strictly enforce, within the limits above prescribed, the regulations of the city of Washington for the preservation of the public peace and order, especially in relation to hackney coaches and drivers, vagrants, beggars, drunkards, disorderly persons, and persons of ill fame.

3. You will not permit refreshments to be sold in any part of the building or its appendages, except in the rooms on the ground floor appropriated to that purpose; the rooms to be opened on days when Congress are sitting only, and closed on each day as soon after the adjournment of both Houses as may be practicable; bills of rates are to be made out by the restorateurs, and, after being approved by you, to be printed and kept pasted up in each room.*

4. You will not permit children to frequent the Capitol or square, unless in charge of some discreet person, and people of color, except on necessary business.

5. During the recess of Congress, all the gates leading to the square are to be closed at dark and opened at sunrise.*

6. You will assign a stand for the hacks, not in front of the building, and confine them to it while waiting within the Capitol square.

J. C. CALHOUN, Vice President.

A. STEVENSON, Speaker H. R.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

SECRETARY.....Asbury Dickens.

CLERKS.—Lewis H. Mechen, principal clerk, William Hickey, executive do.; Thomas W. Dickens, William J. McDonald, legislative do.; John C. Fitzpatrick, account do.; William Patten, Seth A. Elliot, engrossing do.; William F. Price, Silvanus E. Benson.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—Dunning R. McNair; Isaac Holland, assistant door-keeper.

CLERK TO PRESIDENT OF SENATE.—George H. Jones; N. C. Towle, clerk to Committee on Claims.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—D. H. Burr.

MESSENGERS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.—Y. P. Page, D. Conroy; W. Rorer, C. S. Jones, pages.

MESSENGERS OF THE SENATE.—Isaac Bassett, J. M. Jamieson, M. Dooley, M. Titcomb, J. F. Morton, J. G. Schott, L. C. Forsyth; J. Smallwood, mail carrier.

* In both of these orders changes have been made—the refectories have been abolished, and the gates are kept open until 10 o'clock, p. m.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Senate.

DAVID R. ATCHISON.....President pro. tem.

SENATORS.

A.

Stephen Adams, Mississippi.
Philip Allen, Rhode Island.
David R. Atchison, Missouri.

B.

George E. Badger, North Carolina.
James A. Bayard, Delaware.
John Bell, Tennessee.
J. P. Benjamin, Louisiana.
Jesse D. Bright, Indiana,
Richard Robert Brodhead, Pennsylvania.
Andrew P. Butler, South Carolina.

C.

Lewis Cass, Michigan.
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio.
C. C. Clay, Jr., Alabama.
John M. Clayton, Delaware.
James Cooper, Pennsylvania.

D.

William C. Dawson, Georgia.
A. Dixon, Kentucky.
Henry Dodge, Wisconsin.
Augustus C. Dodge, Iowa.
Samuel A. Douglas, Illinois.

E.

J. J. Evans, South Carolina.
Edward Everett, Massachusetts.

F.

Hamilton Fish, New York.
Benjamin Fitzpatrick, Alabama.
Solomon Foot, Vermont.

G.

H. S. Geyer, Missouri.
William M. Gwin, California.

H.

Hannibal Hamlin, Maine.
Sam. Houston, Texas.
Robert M. T. Hunter, Virginia.

J.

Charles T. James, Rhode Island.
Robert W. Johnson, Arkansas.
George W. Jones, Iowa.
T. C. Jones, Tennessee.

M.

Samuel R. Mallory, Florida.
James M. Mason, Virginia.
Jackson Morton, Florida.

N.

Moses Norris, New Hampshire.

P.

James A. Pearce, Maryland.
John Pettit, Indiana.
S. S. Phelps, Vermont.
Thomas G. Pratt, Maryland.

R.

Thomas J. Rusk, Texas.

S.

William K. Sebastian, Arkansas.
William H. Seward, New York.
James Shields, Illinois.
John Slidell, Louisiana.
Truman Smith, Connecticut.
Charles E. Stuart, Michigan.
Charles Sumner, Massachusetts.

T.

John B. Thompson, Kentucky.
John R. Thomson, New Jersey.
Robert Toombs, Georgia.
Isaac Toucey, Connecticut.

W.

Benjamin F. Wade, Ohio.
Isaac P. Walker, Wisconsin.
John B. Weller, California.
Jared W. Williams, New Hampshire.
William Wright, New Jersey.
Three vacancies.

LIST OF SENATE COMMITTEES.

ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Mr. Mason, chairman; Messrs. Douglas, Slidell, Clayton, Weller, Everett.

ON FINANCE.—Mr. Hunter, chairman; Messrs. Bright, Gwin, Pearce, Norris, Badger.

ON COMMERCE.—Mr. Hamlin, chairman; Messrs. Dodge, of Wisconsin, Stuart, Seward, Clay, Benjamin.

ON MANUFACTURES.—Mr. Wright, chairman; Messrs. Allen, Fish, Butler, Dixon.

ON AGRICULTURE.—Mr. Allen, chairman; Messrs. Hunter, Wade, Thomson, of New Jersey, Morton.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.—Mr. Shields, chairman; Messrs. Weller, Fitzpatrick, Dawson, Johnson, Jones, of Tennessee.

ON MILITIA.—Mr. Houston, chairman; Messrs. Dodge, of Wisconsin, Morton, Shields, Thompson, of Kentucky.

ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.—Mr. Gwin, chairman; Messrs. Mallory, Brodhead, Fish, Thomson, of New Jersey, Bell.

ON PUBLIC LANDS.—Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, chairman; Messrs. Stuart, Johnson, Foot, Walker, Clayton.

ON PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.—Mr. Pettit, chairman; Messrs. Sebastian, Benjamin, Allen, Thomson, of New Jersey.

ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Mr. Sebastian, chairman; Messrs. Walker, Adams, Cooper, Rusk, Toombs.

OF CLAIMS.—Mr. Brodhead, chairman; Messrs. Clay, Chase, Pratt, Williams, Wade.

ON REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.—Mr. Walker, chairman; Messrs. Toucey, Cooper, Evans, Dixon.

ON THE JUDICIARY.—Mr. Butler, chairman; Messrs. Toucey, Bayard, Geyer, Pettit, Toombs.

ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS.—Mr. Rusk, chairman; Messrs. Brodhead, Hamlin, Morton, Adams, Smith.

ON ROADS AND CANALS.—Mr. Bright, chairman; Messrs. Slidell, Wright, Dawson, Chase, Jones, of Tennessee.

ON PENSIONS.—Mr. Jones, of Iowa, chairman; Messrs. Clay, Seward, Williams, Sumner, Allen.

ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Mr. Norris, chairman; Messrs. Mason, Dawson, Bright, Pratt.

ON PATENTS AND THE PATENT OFFICE.—Mr. James, chairman; Messrs. Evans, Stuart, Fessenden, Chase, Thompson, of Kentucky.

ON RETRENCHMENT.—Mr. Adams, chairman; Messrs. Toucey, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Badger.

ON TERRITORIES.—Mr. Douglas, chairman; Messrs. Houston, Johnson, Bell, Jones, of Iowa, Everett.

TO AUDIT AND CONTROL THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.—Mr. Evans, chairman; Messrs. Dodge, of Iowa, Foot.

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Mr. Bayard, chairman; Messrs. James, Hunter, Badger, Thomson, of New Jersey, Pratt.

ON PRINTING.—Mr. Hamlin, chairman; Messrs. Smith, Fitzpatrick.

ON ENGROSSED BILLS.—Mr. Fitzpatrick, chairman; Messrs. Pettit, and Wade.

ON ENROLLED BILLS.—Mr. Jones, of Iowa, chairman; Mr. Sumner.

ON THE LIBRARY.—Mr. Pearce, chairman; Messrs. Cass, Bayard.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE CAUSES OF SICKNESS AND MORTALITY ON BOARD OF EMIGRANT SHIPS.—Mr. Fish, chairman; Messrs. Shields, Sumner, Hamlin, Benjamin.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON FRENCH SPOILIATIONS.—Mr. Hamlin, chairman; Messrs. Thomson, of New Jersey, Dawson, Pearce, Adams.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT OF A NATIONAL RAILROAD FROM THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.—Mr. Gwin, chairman; Messrs. Bright, Rusk, Douglas, Bell, Everett, Seward, Geyer, Evans.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.....John W. Forney.

CLERKS.—William V. McKean, chief clerk; Daniel Buck, J. M. Barclay, J. Bailey, J. Galpin, W. Lee, C. Cole, R. S. Sproule, M. Martin, J. H. Hunicut, W. H. Minnix, J. H. Barker, assistant clerks; J. R. Queen, J. Misirmer, messengers; F. Reilly, laborer.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—A. J. Glossbrenner; W. J. Flood, C. Cole, clerks to Sergeant-at-Arms.

POSTMASTER.—John M. Johnson; J. T. Moss, J. Henry, J. Owner, A. Gillespie, messengers.

DOORKEEPER.—Z. W. McKnew; C. W. Stewart, messenger. T. J. Galt, superintendent of Folding Room; S. Lamborn, superintendent of Document Room.

MESSENGERS.—S. Phillips, J. J. Randolph, J. L. Wright, W. McKnew, J. J. Johnson, W. Sanborn, H. B. Taylor, M. McConnell, J. D. Ward, H. W. Moore, W. T. Stewart, M. French, J. P. Raub, J. J. Mulloy, B. Patterson, H. Douglas.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

LINN BOYD.....Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MEMBERS.

A.

James Abercrombie, Alabama.
William Aiken, South Carolina.
James C. Allen, Illinois.
Willis Allen, Illinois.
William Appleton, Massachusetts.
William S. Ashe, North Carolina.

B.

David J. Bailey, Georgia.
Thomas H. Bayly, Virginia.
Edward Ball, Ohio.
Nathaniel P. Banks, jr., Mass.
William Barksdale, Mississippi.
William S. Barry, Mississippi.
Nathan Belcher, Connecticut.
P. H. Bell, Texas.
Henry Bennett, New York.
Samuel P. Benson, Maine.
Thomas H. Benton, Missouri.
William H. Bissell, Illinois.
George Bliss, Ohio.
Thomas S. Bocock, Virginia.
William W. Boyce, South Carolina.
John C. Breckinridge, Kentucky.
Samuel A. Bridges, Pennsylvania.
Preston S. Brooks, South Carolina.
Robert M. Bugg, Tennessee.

C.

Lewis D. Campbell, Ohio.
Davis Carpenter, New York.
Samuel Caruthers, Missouri.
John S. Caskie, Virginia.

Ebenezer M. Chamberlain, Indiana.
Joseph R. Chandler, Pennsylvania.
George W. Chase, New York.
Elijah W. Chastain, Georgia.
James S. Chrisman, Kentucky.
William M. Churchwell, Tennessee.
Samuel Clark, Michigan.
Thomas L. Clingman, N. Carolina.
Williamson R. W. Cobb, Alabama.
Alfred H. Colquitt, Georgia.
John P. Cook, Iowa.
Moses B. Corwin, Ohio.
Leander M. Cox, Kentucky.
Burton Craige, North Carolina.
Samuel L. Crocker, Massachusetts.
William Cullom, Tennessee.
Thomas W. Cumming, New York.
Carlton B. Curtis, Pennsylvania.
Francis B. Cutting, New York.

D.

John G. Davis, Indiana.
Thomas Davis, Rhode Island.
John L. Dawson, Pennsylvania.
Gilbert Dean, New York.
William B. W. Dent, Georgia.
Alexander De Witt, Massachusetts.
John Dick, Pennsylvania.
Edward Dickinson, Massachusetts.
David T. Disney, Ohio.
James F. Dowdell, Alabama.
Augustus Drum, Pennsylvania.
William Dunbar, Louisiana.

Cyrus L. Dunham, Indiana.

E.

Ben C. Eastman, Wisconsin.

Norman Eddy, Indiana.

Alfred P. Edgerton, Ohio.

J. Wiley Edmonds, Massachusetts.

Henry A. Edmundson, Virginia.

John M. Elliott, Kentucky.

Andrew Ellison, Ohio.

William H. English, Indiana.

Emerson Etheridge, Tennessee.

William Everhart, Pennsylvania.

Presley Ewing, Kentucky.

F.

E. Wilder Farley, Maine.

Charles J. Faulkner, Virginia.

Reuben E. Fenton, New York.

Thomas T. Flagler, New York.

Thomas B. Florence, Pennsylvania.

John R. Franklin, Maryland.

Thomas J. D. Fuller, Maine.

G.

James Gamble, Pennsylvania.

Jeshua R. Giddings, Ohio.

William O. Goode, Virginia.

John Z. Goodrich, Massachusetts.

Frederick W. Green, Ohio.

Alfred B. Greenwood, Arkansas.

Ben Edwards Grey, Kentucky.

Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

H.

William T. Hamilton, Maryland.

Aaron Harlan, Ohio.

Andrew J. Harlan, Indiana.

Sampson W. Harris, Alabama.

Wiley P. Harris, Mississippi.

John Scott Harrison, Ohio.

George Hastings, New York.

Solomon G. Haven, New York.

Thomas A. Hendricks, Indiana.

Bernhart Henn, Iowa.

Harry Hibbard, New Hampshire.

Isaac E. Hiester, Pennsylvania.

Clement S. Hill, Kentucky.

Junius Hillyer, Georgia.

George S. Houston, Alabama.

Thomas M. Howe, Pennsylvania.

Charles Hughes, New York.

Theodore G. Hunt, Louisiana.

I.

Colin M. Ingersoll, Connecticut.

J.

Harvey H. Johnson, Ohio.

Daniel T. Jones, New York.

George W. Jones, Tennessee.

J. Glancy Jones, Pennsylvania.

Roland Jones, Louisiana.

K.

Lawrence M. Keitt, South Carolina.

John Kerr, North Carolina.

Zedekiah Kidwell, Virginia.

George W. Kittredge, N. Hampshire.

James Knox, Illinois.

William H. Kurtz, Pennsylvania.

L.

Alfred W. Lamb, Missouri.

James H. Lane, Indiana.

Milton S. Latham, California.

John Letcher, Virginia.

Samuel Lilly, New Jersey.

James J. Lindley, Missouri.

William D. Lindsley, Ohio.

Caleb Lyon, New York.

M.

John McCulloch, Pennsylvania.

Moses McDonald, Maine.

James A. McDougall, California.

Fayette McMullen, Virginia.

John McNair, Pennsylvania.

John McQueen, South Carolina.

Daniel Mace, Indiana.

John B. Macy, Wisconsin.

Orsamus B. Matteson, New York.

James Maurice, New York.

Augustus E. Maxwell, Florida.

Henry May, Maryland.

Samuel Mayall, Maine.

James Meacham, Vermont.

Ner Middleswarth, Pennsylvania.

John G. Miller, Missouri.

Smith Miller, Indiana.

John S. Millson, Virginia.

Edwin B. Morgan, New York.

George W. Morrison, N. Hampshire.

William Murray, New York.

N.

Matthias H. Nichols, Ohio.

David A. Noble, Michigan.

Jesse O. Norton, Illinois.

O.

Edson B. Olds, Ohio.

Andrew Oliver, New York.

Mordecai Oliver, Missouri.

James L. Orr, South Carolina.

P.

Asa Packer, Pennsylvania.

Samuel W. Parker, Indiana.

Jared V. Peck, New York.

Rufus W. Peckham, New York.

Alexander C. M. Pennington, N. J.

Bishop Perkins, New York.

John Perkins, jr., Louisiana.

John S. Phelps, Missouri.

Philip Phillips, Alabama.

Paulus Powell, Virginia.

James T. Pratt, Connecticut.

William Preston, Kentucky.

Benjamin Pringle, New York.

Richard C. Puryear, North Carolina.

R.

Charles Ready, Tennessee.

David A. Reese, Georgia.

William A. Richardson, Illinois.
 George Read Riddle, Delaware.
 David Ritchie, Pennsylvania.
 Thomas Ritchey, Ohio.
 John Robbins, jr., Pennsylvania.
 Sion H. Rogers, North Carolina.
 Peter Rowe, New York.
 Thomas Ruffin, North Carolina.
 Samuel L. Russell, Pennsylvania.

S.

Alvah Sabin, Vermont.
 Russell Sage, New York.
 William R. Sapp, Ohio.
 Zeno Scudder, Massachusetts.
 James L. Seward, Georgia.
 Origen S. Seymour, Connecticut.
 Wilson Shannon, Ohio.
 Henry M. Shaw, North Carolina.
 Jacob Shower, Maryland.
 George A. Simmons, New York.
 Otho R. Singleton, Mississippi.
 Charles Skelton, New Jersey.
 Gerrit Smith, New York.
 Samuel A. Smith, Tennessee.
 William Smith, Virginia.
 William R. Smith, Alabama.
 George W. Smyth, Texas.
 John F. Snodgrass, Virginia.
 Augustus R. Sollers, Maryland.
 Frederick P. Stanton, Tennessee.
 Richard H. Stanton, Kentucky.
 Alexander H. Stephens, Georgia.
 Hester L. Stevens, Michigan.
 Nathan T. Stratton, New Jersey.
 Christian M. Straub, Pennsylvania.

Andrew Stuart, Ohio.
 David Stuart, Michigan.

T.

John J. Taylor, New York.
 John L. Taylor, Ohio.
 Benjamin B. Thurston, Rhode Island.
 Andrew Tracy, Vermont.
 Michael C. Trout, Pennsylvania.
 William M. Tweed, New York.

U.

Charles W. Upham, Massachusetts.
 George Vail, New Jersey.
 Joshua Vansant, Maryland.

W.

Edward Wade, Ohio.
 Hiram Walbridge, New York.
 William A. Walker, New York.
 Samuel H. Walley, Massachusetts.
 Mike Walsh, New York.
 Edward A. Warren, Arkansas.
 Ellihu B. Washburne, Illinois.
 Israel Washburn, jr., Maine.
 Daniel Wells, jr., Wisconsin.
 John Wentworth, Illinois.
 Tappan Wentworth, Massachusetts.
 Theodoric R. Westbrook, New York.
 John Wheeler, New York.
 William H. Witte, Pennsylvania.
 Daniel B. Wright, Mississippi.
 Hendrick B. Wright, Pennsylvania.

Y.

Richard Yates, Illinois.

Z.

Felix K. Zollicoffer, Tennessee.

STANDING COMMITTEES—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS.—Messrs. Stanton, of Kentucky, Gamble, Ewing, Seward, Matteson, Stratton, Dickinson, Bliss, Clark—Room No. 69, south wing.

WAYS AND MEANS.—Messrs. Houston, Jones, of Tenn., Hibbard, Stephens, of Georgia, Phelps, Appleton, Breckinridge, Havens, Robbins, jr.—Room No. 42, 2d story, centre.

CLAIMS.—Messrs. Edgerton, Letcher, Giddings, Curtis, Mace, Miller, of Missouri, Ruffin, Ready, Boyce—Room No. 50, south wing.

COMMERCE.—Messrs. Fuller, Millson, Wentworth, of Illinois, Wentworth, of Massachusetts, Aiken, Harlan, of Ohio, Morrison, Dunbar, Fenton—Room No. 40, 2d story, centre.

PUBLIC LANDS.—Messrs. Disney, Cobb, Bennett, Henn, Latham, Hiester, Stevens, of Michigan, Caruthers, Warren—Room No. 30, 4th story, centre.

POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS.—Messrs. Olds, Powell, Upham, Jones, of New York, Harris, of Mississippi, Gray, Packer, Norton, McDougall—Room No. 44, 2d story, centre.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Messrs. Hamilton, Goode, Yates, Davis, of Indiana, Noble, Dick, Barry, Cullom, Taylor, of New York—Room No. 49, 1st story, centre.

JUDICIARY.—Messrs. Stanton, of Tennessee, Caskie, Meacham, Seymour,

Parker, Wright, of Pennsylvania, Kerr, Cutting, May—Room No. 77, 1st story, south wing.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.—Messrs. Peckham, Drum, Corwin, Elliott, Shower, Rogers, Snodgrass, Crocker, Eddy—Room No. 41, 2d story, centre.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.—Messrs. Kurtz, Hastings, Pennington, Brooks, Allen, of Illinois, Bugg, Stuart, of Michigan, Goodrich, De Witt.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.—Messrs. Hilyer, Lane, Abercrombie, Smith, of Tennessee, Hunt, Hughes, Nichols, Westbrook—Room No. 39, 2d story, centre.

MANUFACTURES.—Messrs. McNair, Davis, of Rhode Island, Franklin, Walbridge, Kittredge, Mayall, Washburne, of Illinois, Dowdell, Lyon—Room No. 29, 4th story, centre.

AGRICULTURE.—Messrs. Dawson, McMullen, Allen, of Illinois, Puryear, Lindsley, Clark, Murray, Cook, Lilly—Room No. 31, 4th story, centre.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Messrs. Orr, Eastman, Grow, Ball, Maxwell, Wright, of Mississippi, Greenwood, Pringle, Latham—Room No. 32, 4th story, centre.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—Messrs. Bissell, Benton, Faulkner, Howe, Smith, of Alabama, Banks, McDougall, Etheridge, Vansant—Room No. 27, 4th story, centre.

MILITIA.—Messrs. Chastain, Peck, Everhart, Kidwell, Sapp, Benson, Macy, Wade, Maurice.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.—Messrs. Bocoock, MacDonald, Chase, Ashe, Florence, Zollicoffer, Skelton, Colquitt, Sollers—Room No. 34, 4th story, centre.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.—Messrs. Craige, Belcher, Taylor, of Ohio, Keitt, Chamberlain—Room No. 49, 1st story, centre.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Messrs. Bayly, of Virginia, Harris, of Alabama, Chandler, Ingersoll, Dean, Clingman, Shannon, Preston, Perkins—Room No. 29, 4th story, centre.

TERRITORIES.—Messrs. Richardson, McQueen, Taylor, of Ohio, Bailey, of Georgia, Smith, of Virginia, Parley, English, Phillips, Lamb—Room No. 28, 4th story, centre.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.—Messrs. Churchwell, Edmundson, Washburn, of Maine, Rowe, Middleswarth, Ellison, Lindley, Miller, Flagler—Room No. 43, 2d story, centre.

INVALID PENSIONS.—Messrs. Hendricks, Straub, Sage, Vail, Chrisman, Stuart, of Ohio, Dent, Edmands, Tweed—Room No. 63, south wing.

ROADS AND CANALS.—Messrs. Dunham, Riddle, Campbell, Pratt, Walker, Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, Shaw, Cox, Barksdale—Room No. 80, 1st story, centre.

PATENTS.—Messrs. Thurston, Bridges, Tracy, Perkins, Hill—Room No. 70, south wing.

REVISAL AND UNFINISHED BUSINESS.—Messrs. Cobb, McNair, McCulloch, Stuart, of Ohio, Sabin.

ACCOUNTS.—Messrs. Curtis, Oliver, Morgan, Ritchey, of Ohio, Singleton—Room No. 64, south wing.

MILEAGE.—Messrs. Harlan, of Indiana, Witte, Reese, Johnson, Knox.

ENGRAVING.—Messrs. Riddle, Walsh, Simmons.

LIBRARY.—Messrs. Benton, Chandler, Faulkner.

PRINTING.—Messrs. Murray, Stanton, of Kentucky, Russell—Room No. 69, south wing.

ENROLLED BILLS.—Messrs. Green, De Witt.

EXPENDITURES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.—Messrs. Wells, Vail, Crocker, Smith, of Tennessee, Flagler.

EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—Messrs. Stuart, of Michigan, Cummings, Oliver, of Missouri, Trout, Wade.

EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—Messrs. Kittredge, Wheeler, Middleswarth, Carpenter, Washburne, of Illinois.

EXPENDITURES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—Messrs. McMullen, Ritchey, of Ohio, Upham, Dowdell, Pennington.

EXPENDITURES IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Messrs. Lilly, Miller, of Indiana, Benson, Seward, Abercrombie.

EXPENDITURES ON THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Messrs. Edmundson, Walsh, Sabin, Trout, Cumming.

RULES.—Messrs. Mace, Campbell, Millson, Stephens, of Georgia, Wright, of Pennsylvania.

SMITHSONIAN FUND.—Messrs. Chandler, Seward, Taylor, of Ohio, Jones, of Louisiana, Smith, of New York, Eddy, Belcher, Dowdell, Franklin.

DELEGATES.

Henry M. Rice, Minnesota.
Joseph Lane, Oregon.

José Manuel Gallegos, New Mexico.
John M. Bernhisel, Utah.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.



THE Supreme Court of the United States has exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature, where a State is a party, except between a State and its citizens; and except, also, between a State and citizens of other States, or aliens—in which latter case it has original, but not exclusive, jurisdiction, and has exclusively all such jurisdiction of suits or proceedings against ambassadors, or other public ministers, or their domestics, or domestic servants, as a court of law can have or exercise consistently with the law of nations—and original, but not exclusive, jurisdiction of all suits brought by ambassadors, or other public ministers, or in which a consul or vice consul shall be a party. The Supreme Court has also appellate jurisdiction from the Circuit Courts and courts of the several States, in certain cases; and has power to issue writs of prohibition to District Courts, when proceeding as courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and writs of mandamus, in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law, to any courts appointed, or persons holding office, under the authority of the United States.

A final judgment or decree in any suit, in the highest court of law or equity of a State, in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under, the United States, and the decision is against their validity—or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of or an authority exercised under any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of such their validity—or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or of a treaty or statute of, or commission held under, the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or exemption, specially set up or claimed by either party, under such clause of

the constitution, treaty, statute, or commission, may be re-examined, and reversed or affirmed, in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon a writ of error, the citation being signed by the chief justice, or judge, or chancellor, of the court rendering or passing the judgment complained of, or by a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, and the writ has the same effect, as if the judgment or decree complained of had been rendered or passed in a Circuit Court, and the proceeding upon the revisal is also the same, except that the Supreme Court, instead of remanding the cause for a final decision, may, at their discretion, if the cause shall have been remanded before, proceed to a final decision of the same and award execution. But no other error can be assigned or regarded as a ground of reversal in any such case, than such as appears on the face of the record, and immediately respects the before-mentioned question of validity or construction of the said constitution, treaties, statutes, commissions, or authorities in dispute.

The following is the mode of suing out a writ of error:—

In cases of writs of error to a federal court, the writ should be allowed, citation signed, and bond approved, by a circuit judge; where the writ is to a State court the same must be done either by a justice of the Supreme Court or by the presiding judge of the court whose judgment is complained of. With the transcript of the record for the Supreme Court should be returned the writ, citation, with service, and a copy of the bond, filing in the office below the bond and copies of the writ and citation.

The annual meeting of this Court takes place in the Capitol of the United States, on the second Monday in each December. The chamber it now occupies is on the first floor of the building in the north wing; it was built designedly for its accommodation, but from its low position, want of a proper light, and cramped space for business, it has been long complained of. This chamber is very rich in its architectural arrangement, and of a form well adapted to forensic debate. As we have previously described this chamber, it will be unnecessary to enlarge on this head. The entrances to it are much below its dignity, winding and dark, and through the same vestibule on the east front of the Capitol, conducting to the marble staircase leading to the Senate Chamber above.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice, Mr. Brenner's, north side Pennsylvania avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets.

John McLean, Associate Justice, Brown's Hotel.

James M. Wayne, Associate Justice, Mr. Brenner's, north side Pennsylvania avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets.

John Catron, Associate Justice, Brown's Hotel.

Peter V. Daniel, Associate Justice, F street, between 6th and 7th streets.

Samuel Nelson, Associate Justice, Gadsby's Hotel.

Robert C. Grier, Associate Justice, Mr. Brenner's, north side Pennsylvania avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets.

Benjamin R. Curtis, Associate Justice, Gilman's Building, northwest corner 4½ and C streets.

John A. Campbell, Associate Justice, 15th street, between G and H sts.

Caleb Cushing, Attorney General, northeast corner H and 17th streets.

Benjamin C. Howard, Reporter of Supreme Court, Mr. Brenner's, north side Pennsylvania avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets.

William T. Carroll, Clerk; D. W. Middleton, Deputy Clerk.

John D. Hoover, U. S. Marshal, Louisiana avenue, near 4½ street.

DISTRICT COURT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Courts of this District are held in the City Hall, east wing, fronting 4½ street, on Louisiana avenue.

William Cranch, Chief Judge; James S. Morsel, James Dunlap, Associate Judges.

Philip B. Key, Attorney; John D. Hoover, Marshal.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Thomas H. Crawford.....Judge.

MAYOR OF THE CITY.

John W. Maury—Office on second floor, east wing, City Hall.

EXTENSION OF CAPITOL.

Captain B. C. Meigs, U. S. Engineer, Superintendent.

T. U. Walter, Architect.

Z. W. Denham, W. J. Fitzpatrick, Clerks.

A. B. McFarlan, Foreman of Masonry.

Z. Jones, Foreman of Bricklaying.

A. Rutherford, Superintendent of Marble Work.

P. Slight, Foreman of Carpentry.

S. Champion, Foreman of Blacksmithing.

P. J. Brooks, Foreman of Laborers.

J. A. Tait, Receiver of Materials.

Messrs. Provost, Winters, and Symington, Contractors for Marble Work.

Mr. Emery, Contractor for Granite Work.



NATIONAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES.

EXECUTIVE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.....President of the United States.
DAVID R. ATCHISON.....Vice President, pro tem.
SIDNEY WEBSTER, Secretary to the President to sign Land Patents.
JOHN A. WHEELER, Assistant Secretary to President to sign Land Patents.

STATE DEPARTMENT.



HIS department occupies the building adjoining the Treasury, on the north side. The principal entrance is from the north, but the business entrance is on Fifteenth street. The building is of brick, two stories high, containing thirty-two apartments, besides those in the attic.

On the second floor are the apartments of the Secretary of State and his suite. Here also is the Library of the Department, containing many valuable works on general literature and science, besides State papers; the original Declaration of Independence, and all the Treaties with Foreign Powers, with the presents made by them, are now deposited in the Patent Office.

WILLIAM L. MARCY, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Duties of the Secretary.

The Secretary is ex officio a member of the President's Cabinet. He conducts the negotiation of all treaties between the United States and foreign powers; and corresponds officially with the public ministers of foreign powers resident in the United States, and with our ministers and consuls abroad. He has the charge of the seal of the United States, but cannot affix it to any commission until signed by the President, nor to any other instrument or act without the special authority of the President. He is, by law, entrusted with the publication and distribution of all the acts and resolutions of Congress, and all treaties with foreign nations, and Indian treaties. He preserves, also, the originals of all laws and treaties, and of public correspondence growing out of the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, and is required to procure and preserve copies of the statistics of the States. He grants passports to American citizens visiting foreign nations.

OFFICERS.

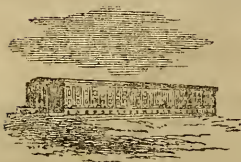
A. D. Mann.....Assistant Secretary of State.
W. Hunter.....Chief Clerk.
A. French.....Claims Clerk.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.—Messrs. F. Markoe, principal clerk; A. H. Derick, J. S. Mackie, J. P. Polk, R. S. Chilton, H. D. J. Pratt, clerks—Second story.

CONSULAR BUREAU.—R. S. Chew, principal clerk; G. J. Abbot, C. V. Gordon, clerks—second story.

DOMESTIC BUREAU.—W. E. Reddall, Edmund Flagg, G. Chipman, clerks pardons and passports—First story. G. Bartle, G. Hill—Second story.
 TRANSLATOR.—L. F. Tasistro—First story.
 DISBURSING AGENT.—E. Stubbs—Second story.
 PACKER.—W. P. Faherty—First story.
 MESSENGERS.—C. Ames; W. H. Prentiss, assistant.
 WATCHMEN.—R. Harrison, J. S. James, James Donaldson.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.



THE building occupied by this department is situated on the east side of the President's square, on a line with Fifteenth street; it is built of stone, and fire-proof—extending three hundred and thirty-six feet, with a depth in the centre, including the colonnade in front and portico in the rear, of one hundred and ninety feet. Each floor contains forty-five apartments, or, in the three stories above the basement, one hundred and thirty-five rooms.*

The main entrance of the building is on the East front, by a double flight of granite steps. The first or colonnade floor is occupied as follows:—

The Treasurer of the United States, and the Third Auditor of the Treasury, in the centre building.

The First Auditor in the north wing.

The Solicitor of the Treasury in the south wing.

On the second floor in the centre building are the apartments of the Secretary of the Treasury and his suite.

In the south wing are those of the First Comptroller and the Register of the Treasury, who occupy also a suite of rooms in the north wing, besides several on the first floor, south side.

The Library of the Treasury is also on the second floor, containing most of the public documents, and a few valuable miscellaneous works. The third floor is occupied entirely by the General Land Office, with its numerous interesting records. The basement story is occupied by the Second Comptroller and his clerks, with other clerks of the Department; most of the rooms in this story are occupied as offices.

JAMES GUTHRIE, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—Room 24.

Duties of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary is ex officio a member of the Cabinet. He superintends all the fiscal concerns of the Government, and, upon his own responsibility, recommends to Congress measures for improving the condition of the revenue. He holds his office at the will of the President. By act of Congress, this Department has been invested with extraordinary powers, for the recovery of public moneys not accounted, or withheld by officers receiving them prior to such moneys being paid into the Treasury. Warrants of distress, in the nature of executions upon judgments, are authorized, upon certificates of balances from the First Comptroller, against principals and sureties in default; and the Judges of the United States are, by the same law, clothed with extensive

* This building, as designed by the author, when completed by the extension of the wings, will have a façade of near 500 feet with its porticos. The present crowded state of the public business here demands that the wings should be erected without delay.

chancery jurisdiction, with a view of ameliorating any undue severity to individuals, which may possibly occur under the requisition. By the act of 20th May, 1830, the office of Solicitor of the Treasury was created. A portion of the duties of this office had been previously performed by the Fifth Auditor, as agent of the Treasury.

All accounts of the Government are finally settled at the Treasury Department; for which purpose it is divided into the office of the Secretary (who superintends the whole, but who is not, therefore, absolute with respect to the power of adjusting claims or paying money) into two Comptrollers, six Auditors, a Register, a Treasurer, and a Solicitor. The Auditors of the public accounts are empowered to administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses, in any case in which they may deem it necessary, for the due examination of the accounts with which they are charged.

OFFICERS.

P. G. WASHINGTON.....Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—Room 25.

G. RODMAN.....Chief Clerk—Room 26.

J. M. McKEAN.....Disbursing Clerk—Room 29.

CLERKS.—Messrs. J. N. Barker, Room 27; C. Dummer, No. 31; R. Ela, No. 19; J. F. Hartley, No. 28; J. N. Lovejoy, jr., No. 20; W. M. Gouge, No. 18; C. Fisher, No. 3; W. Handy, No. 22; H. Brewer, No. 28; W. Hogan, No. 3; J. T. Raymond, No. 31; S. H. Cutts, No. 31; E. S. Reynolds, No. 3; L. Conger, No. 1; C. M. B. Harris, No. 22, G. S. Oldfield, jr., No. 21; J. Strohm, No. 1; A. Grayson, No. 18.

MESSENGERS.—Charles Pettit; Assistant, J. H. Reiss.

WATCHMEN.—Messrs. Goddard, Clark, Hilton, Jones, Sipe, Marlow, Sengstack, and Heath.

DOORKEEPERS.—R. Carter, G. Tyler.

FIRST COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

ELISHA WHITTLESEY.....First Comptroller—Room No. 37, second floor.

Duties of the First Comptroller.

The First Comptroller examines all accounts settled by the First and Fifth Auditors, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office. He has appellate jurisdiction only in the settlement of the Sixth Auditor's accounts, and certifies the balances arising thereon to the Register; countersigns all accounts drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, if warranted by law; reports to the Secretary the official forms to be used in the different offices for collecting the public revenue; and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the several persons employed therein. He superintends the preservation of the public accounts, subject to his revision, and provides for the regular payment of all moneys which may be collected.

In this brief view given of the powers of the Comptrollers of the Treasury, it may be sufficient to remark that, within the sphere of their respective duties, they are the ultimate law officers of the Government.

OFFICERS.

CHIEF CLERK.—G. M. Ramsey—Room No. 36.

CLERKS.—N B Van Zant, room 35; L L Taylor, room 14; W Anderson, room 14; R Cochran, room 14; J Y Laub, room 36; E M Whittlesey, room 37; L Q Washington, room 15; T F Anderson, room 35; B F Rogers, room 35; H Langtry, room 15; J Ferguson, room 15; A L Edwards, room 15; J Johnson, room 15; J. T. W. Ourand, room 36.

MESSANGER.—Elisha Ourand.

SECOND COMPTROLLER.

J. M. BRODHEAD.....Second Comptroller—Basement story, room No 8.

Duties of the Second Comptroller.

The Second Comptroller is independent of the First. His office was established to effect a prompt settlement of the public accounts, which, from the constantly increasing expenditures of the Government, had accumulated, and which, with other duties, was found to exceed the ability of one Comptroller. The Second Comptroller, therefore, would be more correctly styled the Comptroller of the accounts of the Army, Navy, and Indian disbursements. It may be here remarked, that the duties of advancing money and accounting for it are distinct. The Secretaries of the Departments exercise a discretion in advancing from the appropriations the requisite sums to the disbursing officers; but it is made the duty of the accounting officers of the Treasury, independent of the Secretaries, to require accounts and vouchers, showing the legal applications of the money. In this division of duties is perceived a salutary check. The hands of the Executive are left unrestrained in advancing to the agents the necessary funds to accomplish the purposes of the Government; but those agents have to account to officers of the Treasury, leaving the Executive no power to misapply the funds advanced. It is the duty of the Second Comptroller to revise and certify the accounts stated in the offices of the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors, and his decision is final, except redress is granted by Congress.

In the office of the Second Comptroller, a record is kept of the accounts settled, showing the balances due to, and from, the United States: a record is kept of all the requisitions for money drawn by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments; and on its files are placed all the contracts involving the payment of money entered into by those Departments. It is also the duty of the Comptroller to direct suits and stopages on account of delinquencies; to keep an account with each specific appropriation, and to make annual and other statements of the disbursements, as required by law. He also furnishes the forms for the accounts and vouchers, and of keeping and stating the accounts subject to his revision.

OFFICERS.

CHIEF CLERK.—F. Purrington—Room No. 7.

CLERKS.—J M Cutts, room 5; G D Abbott, room 3; T J Cathcart, room 3; M Campbell, room 10; J W Gibbons, room 4; E F French, (Interior); J C Wilson, (Interior); W A Evans, room 3; S B Parris, room 4; R Long, room 5; A J Clark, (Interior); J Mannahan, room 4; W S Fort, room 7; F R Dunlop, (Interior); J Sessford, (Interior); J R Hanson, room 7.

MESSSENGER.—George C. Jackson, room No. 7.

TREASURER.

SAMUEL CASEY.....Treasurer, on first floor.

Duties of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer receives and keeps the moneys of the United States, and disburses the same upon the warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the proper Comptroller and Auditor, and recorded by the Register.

OFFICERS.

CHIEF CLERK.—William B. Randolph—First floor.

CLERKS.—S. M. Bootes, W. D. Nutt, W. H. West, W. S. Morgan, B. E. Mackall, H. Lightner, A. McLean, J. Culverwell, J. G. Hedgman, C. H. Handy, J. W. C. Evans, J. C. Cameron.

MESSSENGER.—C. W. Perry.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

FINLEY BIGGER.....Register.

Duties of the Register.

The Register of the Treasury keeps all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, and of debts due to, or from, the United States; he keeps the District Tonnage accounts of the United States; he receives from the Comptroller the accounts which have been finally adjusted; and with their vouchers and certificates preserves them; he records all warrants for the receipt or payment of moneys at the Treasury, certifies the same thereon, and transmits to the Secretary of the Treasury copies of the certificates of balances of accounts.

It is made the duty of the Register to prepare statistical accounts of the commerce and navigation of the United States, to be laid before Congress annually.

OFFICERS.

CHIEF CLERK.—Charles T. Jones.

CLERKS.—B F Rittenhouse, J McClery, J B Blake, J Oliphant, P Lammond, F Kley, J H Smith, T Lowndes, D Rodenbaugh, jr., Edgar Patterson, G W Barry, W B Berryman, J Estill, J W Hogg, J C Haviland, D W Haines, T R Nourse, H Jamieson, G D Wise, E Debrall, J M Smith, L H Parrish, H L Fuller, F A Willis, J H McIlvaine, J S Nevins, S Reeve.

MESSENGERS.—C Stewart; Thomas Goddard, Assistant.

SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

F. R. STREETER.....Solicitor.

Duties of the Solicitor.

He superintends all the civil suits commenced in the name of the United States in all the Courts, until they are carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, when they come under the superintendence of the Attorney General. He instructs the District Attorneys, Marshals, and Clerks in all matters and proceedings appertaining to those suits, and receives from them, after each term of Court, reports of their situation and progress. He records, from collectors, reports of custom-house bonds put in suit, and of information, &c., directed by them. He establishes, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the observance of Collectors, District Attorneys, and Marshals, as may be deemed necessary for the just responsibility of those officers, and the prompt collection of all revenues and debts due and accruing to the United States.

This officer has charge also of all lands and other property which have been or shall be assigned, set off, or conveyed to the United States in payment of debts, and all trusts created for the use of the United States, in payment of debts due them; and has power to sell and dispose of lands assigned or set off to the United States, in payment of debts, or being vested in them by mortgage or other security for the payment of debts.

OFFICERS.

CHIEF CLERK.—B T Pleasants.

CLERKS.—J V Dobbin, disbursing clerk; A G Seaman, J Stevens, T Boudinot, J J C Bibb.

MESSENGER.—G Johnson.

FIRST AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

THOMAS L. SMITH.....First Auditor.

Duties of the First Auditor.

The First Auditor receives all accounts accruing in the Treasury Department, and in relation to the revenue and civil list, and after examination, certifies the balance, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the First Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

OFFICERS.

CHIEF CLERK.—David W. Mahon—First floor, North wing.

CLERKS.—M. H. Miller, J. M. Torbert, J. Colegate, A. Mahon, jr., J. Trader, W. H. Jones, F. Doyle, B. Shaw, T. Sturgis, J. Ingle, A. Hall, R. H. Riddick, C. Demming, J. S. Lewis, W. B. Collins, C. E. Pleasants, N. L. Carr, L. Barnard, M. Gallagher, J. K. Hartwell—All on first floor, North wing.

MESSENGERS.—J. W. Garner, G. W. Fales.

SECOND AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

P. CLAYTON.....Second Auditor.

Duties of the Second Auditor.

The Second Auditor receives and settles—First, all accounts relative to the pay of the army subsistence and forage of officers, and pays subsistence and clothing of their servants. Second—All accounts for the contingent disbursements of the army, for which no specific appropriations are made by Congress. Third—All accounts relating to the purchase of medicines, drugs, surgical instruments, hospital stores, &c.; also the claims of private physicians, for medical services rendered, such officers and soldiers who cannot be attended by the surgeons of the army. Fourth—All accounts relating to the recruiting service. Fifth—All accounts of the Ordnance Department; those of the various arsenals, and accounts appertaining to armament of river fortifications, and to arming and equipping the militia, &c. Sixth—All accounts for disbursements at the National armories. Seventh—All accounts relating to disbursements in the Indian departments, such as pay of agents, presents, annuities, holding treaties, running boundary lines, contingent expenses, &c., and the property accounts of the army arising out of the foregoing expenditures.

OFFICERS.

CHIEF CLERK.—W. Mechlin—Winder's Building, second floor.

CLERKS.—L. Beard, P. Brady, T. L. Moody, J. M. Sims, J. W. Brown, F. Crosby, H. J. Kershaw, E. M. Clark, A. Elliott, J. F. Polk, C. W. Forrest, A. F. Shriver, G. W. Mercer, C. Humes, S. C. Ford, R. W. Middleton, J. T. Quisenberry, G. Cowing, H. W. Balmain, G. W. Biscoe—Second floor, Winder's Building.

MESSENGERS.—G. Sylvester; J. Hamilton, Assistant.

THIRD AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

F. BURT.....Third Auditor—Room 24.*

* This officer, though formerly in the War Department, is now in the Treasury Building.

Duties of the Third Auditor.

The duties of this officer extends to the auditing of all accounts for the Quartermaster's Department, such as to money and property, and the same as to accounts for fortifications; for the Military Academy; for roads, surveys, and other internal improvements; for revolutionary, invalid, and half-pay pensions; pensions to widows and orphans; of outstanding claims, arising before and during the last war with Great Britain; and of all unsettled accounts of the War Department from the commencement of the Government to 1st July, 1815.

OFFICERS.

CHIEF CLERK.—S. S. Rind—Treasury Building, room 23.

CLERKS.—W. H. S. Taylor, room 15; C. Vinson, room 21; L. Jones, room 21; J. P. Sheldon; A. F. Cunningham, room 45; H. R. Randall, room 43; E. Eveleth, room 11; T. C. Daniel, room 22; C. B. Shirley, room 21; R. T. Matthews, room 36; E. McCann, room 16; W. H. S. Taylor, jr., room 36; S. H. Janney, room 14; A. McNeill, room 31; A. L. Hazleton, room 31; B. Clements, room 44; P. H. Cooney, room 11; W. T. R. Safell, room 43; G. Pearce, room 12; J. N. Knapp, room 12; W. S. Elwell, room 10; C. W. Pettit, room 15; G. F. Worthington, room 15; R. Graeme, room 23; J. W. Robertson, room 16; W. R. Matthews, room 11; S. Duncan, room 31; A. T. McCullum, M. Allen, room 11; J. Bedell, room 36; H. McNeill, room 10; J. J. C. Cantine, room 31—All in Treasury Building.

C. Abbott, S. Norment, J. W. Hampton, T. B. Thruston, T. B. Pleasants, G. P. Williamson, A. Ellery, H. Ray Bowie, G. O Wunder, S. S. Whiting, W. J. Crosson, J. A. Peebles, P. M. Fortier, W. B. McCreight, T. J. Hobbs, R. B. Norment—These are in a building adjoining the Treasury, H. K. Davis.

CLERKS EMPLOYED ON CLAIMS AND THE EXECUTION OF THE BOUNTY LAND LAWS.—S. N. Solomon, B. F. Niles, G. Humes, W. A. Rind, jr., J. M. Clark, G. W. Hall, M. McLeod, J. A. Craighill, T. G. Palmer, W. L. Todd, C. W. Fenton, A. Lindsay, A. G. Marshman, W. Denby, R. S. Ford, and R. S. Jordan—Treasury Building, west end.

B. L. Bogan, W. H. Weirick, R. G. Dove, D. P. Porter—Basement.

FIFTH AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

This Bureau now occupies quarters in F street, south side, east of Fifteenth street.

S. PLEASANTON.....Fifth Auditor.

Duties of the Fifth Auditor.

The Fifth Auditor receives all accounts accruing in or relating to the Department of State, the General Post Office, and those arising out of Indian trade; examines them, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the First Comptroller, for his decision upon them. To the Fifth Auditor has also been assigned the duties heretofore performed by the Commissioner of the Revenue, in superintending the building and repairing of light houses and light vessels, beacons, buoys, and piers, supplying the light houses with oil, and the adjustment of the expenditures of the light house establishments.

OFFICERS.

CHIEF CLERK.—Thomas Mustin.

CLERKS.—J. H. Huston, Alexander Spear, J. Develin, Thos. M. Smith, H. Lasalie.

MESSENGER.—R. H. Boswell.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

This Department occupies the building opposite the Treasury, at the southwest corner of Fifteenth and F streets.

CALEB CUSHING, ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Duties of the Attorney General.

IS duty is to prosecute and conduct all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States is concerned, and to give his advice and opinion upon questions of law, when required by the President, or when requested by the heads of any of the departments. The Attorney General is *ex officio* a member of the Cabinet, and holds his office at the will of the President.

OFFICERS.

CLERKS.—George M. Bibb, John T. Reid. H. A. Klopfer, Messenger.

LIGHT HOUSE BOARD.

The Light House Board occupies rooms in Winder's Building, on the third floor wing.

OFFICERS.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury.....President.

CHAIRMEN.—Com. W. B. Shubrick, U. S. Navy; General J. G. Totten, Colonel J. Kerney, Professor A. D. Bache; Com. S. F. Dupont, U. S. Navy.

SECRETARIES.—Lieutenant T. A. Jenkins, U. S. Navy; Brevet Captain E. L. F. Hardecastle, U. S. Army.

CHIEF CLERK.—Taliaferro Hunter.

CLERKS.—James D. King, G. E. Tingle, B. U. Keyser, G. S. Taliaferro; W. H. Walker, Messenger.

COAST SURVEY.

This Bureau is located on New Jersey avenue, between A and B streets, Capitol Hill, on the south side of the Capitol.

OFFICERS.

A. D. BACHE.....Superintendent.

ASSISTANTS.—E. Blunt, P. H. Gerdes, R. D. Cutts, J. Farley, C. O. Bou-telle, H. L. Whiting, J. E. Hilgard, J. S. Williams, J. J. S. Hassler, W.

E. Groenwell, S. A. Gilbert, G. Daveson, L. T. Pourtales, C. P. Bolles, G. P. Wise, A. W. Longfellow, G. W. Deane, A. M. Harrison.

SUB-ASSISTANTS.—H. Adams, A. T. Rodgers, J. Rockwell, G. A. Fairfield, W. M. Johnson, J. Seib, A. S. Wadsworth, S. C. McCorkle, J. Wainwright, J. W. Gregorie, W. S. Walker, R. M. Bache, E. Goodfellow, J. R. Offley, B. Huger.

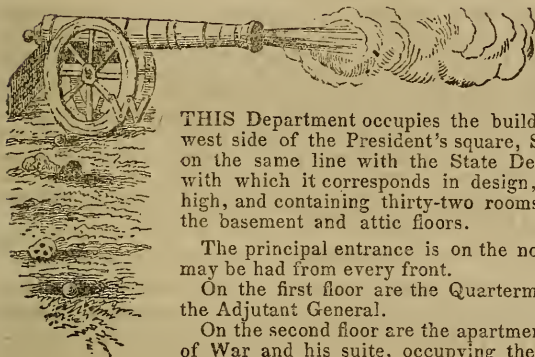
T. H. Warner, E. Nulty—Carpenters.

W. M. C. Fairfax, M. J. McClary—Draughtsmen.

Samuel Heim—Disbursing Agent.

J. Saxton—Foreman of Weights and Measures.

WAR DEPARTMENT.



THIS Department occupies the building situated on the west side of the President's square, Seventeenth street, on the same line with the State Department building, with which it corresponds in design, being two stories high, and containing thirty-two rooms, besides those in the basement and attic floors.

The principal entrance is on the north, though access may be had from every front.

On the first floor are the Quartermaster General and the Adjutant General.

On the second floor are the apartments of the Secretary of War and his suite, occupying the east end; and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and his clerks the west end; the Gallery of Indian Portraits has been removed to the Patent Office.

The Library of the department is on this floor, and contains many valuable works of science and art.

On the third and basement floors a few rooms are appropriated for clerks.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, SECRETARY OF WAR.

Duties of the Secretary.

The duties of this officer are to superintend every branch of the military department. He is by usage a member of the Cabinet, and holds his office at the will of the President. The following Bureaus are attached to this department:—The Commanding General, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Paymaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, Chief Engineer, Colonel of Topographical Engineers, and Colonel of Ordnance—all located in Washington.

To this department belong the direction and government of the army, in all its diversified relations; the purchase and preservation of the arms and munitions of war; the erection of all fortifications; the execution of all topographical surveys, and works of internal improvement.

OFFICERS.

Archibald Campbell, Chief Clerk of the Department.....Room No. 19.

John McPherson, Disbursing Clerk for the Department.....Room No. 19.

Nathan Rice, Requisition Clerk.....	Room No. 17.
John Potts, Corresponding Clerk.....	Room No. 22.
Charles Calvert, Librarian.....	Room No. 24.
James D. Kerr, Recording Clerk.....	Room No. 20.
James S. Wynne, do.	Room No. 20.
William B. Lee, Registering Clerk.....	Room No. 17.
Patrick Jordan, Francis Datcher—Messengers.	
John Robinson, David Kurtz, Wm. Douglas, F. R. Dorsett—Watchmen.	

COMMANDING GENERAL.

Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT.....Commanding General.

Duties of the Commanding General.

The duties of this officer comprise the arrangement of the military force of the United States, so as to give protection to the maritime frontier and interior border. He superintends the recruiting service; the discipline and police of the army; orders general courts martial, and decides in all cases, except when the life of an officer or soldier is affected, or the commission of an officer. It is his province to see that the law and regulations governing the army are enforced, and that justice is done to all concerned. In his duties he is assisted by the Adjutant General, through whose office all orders are issued to the army, and returns of its strength made, as well as the general military correspondence in relation to the details of service; also two Inspector Generals, besides his Aid-d-Camp.

OFFICERS.

H. L. SCOTT.....	Aid-de-Camp.
CLERK.....	Prosper Thomas
MESSANGER.....	John Walter.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

This Bureau is situated on the First Floor.

COL. SAMUEL COOPER, Adjutant General.....Room No. 1.

Duties of the Adjutant General.

This officer is the repository of the records which refer to the personnel of the army in time of war, as well as in time of peace, and of the military history of every officer and soldier, from the earliest period of the Government, so far as these may have been preserved. It is here where all military appointments and commissions are made out and registered, where the names of all enlisted soldiers are entered, and their size, roll, and enlistments recorded and filed, &c. It is in this office where the monthly returns of the troops and muster rolls of all companies are received and preserved; where the original proceedings of general courts martial are deposited and entered; where the inventory of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers are forwarded and recorded.

OFFICERS.

ASSISTANTS.—Lieut. William G. Truman, Major George Deas, room 2; Captain Seth Williams, room 3.

JUDGE ADVOCATE.—Major John F. Lee, Ordnance Corps, room 9; Captain Thomas L. Ringgold, Ordnance Corps, room 9.

CLERKS.—Joseph F. Brown, room 3; James H. Lowry, John McNab, Thomas Borland, room 4; James L. Addison, east end basement; Charles H. Lee, John G. Law, room 5; Richard M. Hanson, room 2; Levi Davis, room 7.

MESSENGER.—Charles Baker.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

THOMAS S. JESUP.....Quartermaster General—Room No. 16.

Duties of the Quartermaster General.

He is, under the Direction of the Secretary of War, charged with the military and administrative details of his department. He has a complete administrative control of all the officers belonging to his department, as well as of those appointed to act therein, or make disbursements on account thereof. Officers of regiments and corps are also subject to a like control, by the Quartermaster General, in regard to every thing relating to barracks and quarters, and to the accountabilities for supplies of his department, as well as for those of the purchasing department.

OFFICERS.

Charles Thomas, Assistant Quartermaster General—Room No. 15.

Captain M. M. Clark, District Quartermaster—Room No. 11.

Major Henry C. Wayne, in charge of Clothing Branch—Room No. 13.

CLERKS.—James Goszler, William L. Bailey, James B. Nourse, room 10; William A. Gordon, room 14; John S. Moore, George M. Cooke, room 11; S. D. Finckel, room 15; Thomas J. Abbott, Thomas G. King, room 13; M. Markland, J. C. Goodrick, room 12.

MESSENGER.—George Phelps.

The following Bureaus are located in a building erected by Mr. W. H. Winder, at the corner of Seventeenth and F streets, and now rented by Government. This building is fire proof, stuccoed in exact imitation of marble, and five stories in height. It is under the control of the Secretary of War, though occupied by bureaus of various departments:—

PAYMASTER GENERAL.

Gen. NATHAN TOWSON.....Paymaster General.

Duties of the Paymaster General.

He is charged with the military responsibilities of his department in all its details. Payments are provided by law to be made to the troops on the last days of February, April, June, August, October, and December in each year, unless the circumstances of the case shall render it impracticable.

OFFICERS.

Colonel Benjamin F. Larned, Deputy Paymaster General—Room No. 34.

Major St. Clair Denny, District Paymaster—Room No. 32.

CLERKS.—William D. Beall, room 34; Nathaniel Frye, Lewis B. Harris, room 35; Edward H. Brooke, William W. Young, Richard S. Cox, room 36; N. B. Smith, Thomas Cromwell, room 38.

MESSANGER.—Robert O. Knowles, room 35.

COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Gen. GEORGE GIBSON.....Commissary General—Room No. 39.

Duties of the Commissary General.

To make estimates of expenditure for his department; contract and purchase subsistence for the army; regulate the transmission of funds to his assistants; make payments to contractors; adjust accounts for settlement; locate his assistants at their several stations, and in general provide for the proper administration of his department in all its ramifications.

OFFICERS.

Captain A. E. Shrias, Assistant Commissary General.

CLERKS.—Richard Gott, John A. Wilcox, room 42; William J. Smith, W. H. Watson, room 37; C. Munroe, James Schwartz, room 33.

MESSANGER.—L. R. Thomas, room 42.

SURGEON GENERAL.

Gen. THOMAS LAWSON.....Surgeon General—Room No. 30.

Duties of the Surgeon General.

This officer is the director and immediate accounting officer of the Medical Department. He issues all orders and instructions relating to the professional duties of the officers of the medical staff; and calls for and receives such supports and returns from them as may be requisite for the performance of his several duties.

OFFICERS.

ASSISTANTS.—Surgeon Henry L. Heiskell, Assistant Surgeon Richard H. Coolidge, room 28.

CLERKS.—Richmond Johnson, P. M. Henry, room 41; Andrew Balmain, room 38.

ENGINEER BUREAU.

Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN.....Chief Engineer—Room No. 8.

Duties of the Chief Engineer.

He directs and regulates the duties of the Corps of Engineers; also is the Inspector of the Military Academy, and charged with its correspondence.

The functions of the Engineers being generally confined to the most elevated branches of military science, they do not assume, nor are they subject to be ordered on, any duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, except by special authority through the War Department; and when so arranged to other duties, either on detachment or otherwise, they have precedence according to their commissions, which at all times entitle them to every mark of military respect.

OFFICERS.

Lieutenant John D. Kurtz, Assistant Engineer—Room No. 6.

CLERKS.—F. N. Barbarin, R. B. Fowler, room 4; James Eveleth, H. C. Preuss, room 2; James C. Wilson, room 11.

MESSENGER.—O. B. Denham, room 7.

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU.

Col. J. J. ABERT.....Colonel of the Corps—Room No. 20.

Duties of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers.

This officer has charge of all topographical operations, and surveys for military purposes and for purposes of internal improvement, and of all maps, drawings, and documents in relation to those duties.

OFFICERS.

ASSISTANTS.—Colonel W. Turnbull, room 22; Captain Thomas J. Lee, room 24.

CLERKS.—George Thomson, room 19; Philip Harry, 25; John Dorsey, E. M. Garnett, room 21.

MESSENGER.—George Thompson, room 19.

ORDNANCE BUREAU.

Col. H. K. CRAIG.....Colonel of Ordnance—Room No. 46.

Duties of the Colonel of Ordnance.

It is his duty to direct the inspection and proving of all pieces of ordnance, cannon balls, shot, shells, small arms, side arms, and equipments procured for the use of the army of the United States, and to direct the construction of all cannon and carriages, and every implement and apparatus for ordnance and ammunition wagons, travelling barges, and artificers' wagons; the inspection and proving of powder, and the preparation of all kinds of ammunition and ordnance stores. It is also his duty to make contracts and purchases for procuring the necessary supplies of arms, equipments, ordnance and ordnance stores.

OFFICERS.

ASSISTANT.—Captain William Maynadier, room 44.

CLERKS.—George Bender, room 48; Morris Adler, William McDermott, Jonas P. Keller, room 45; Samuel Rainey, Charles Slemmer, room 50; N. W. Fales, R. B. Irwin, room 47.

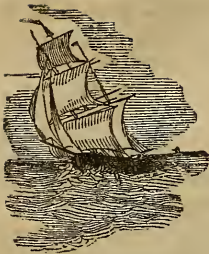
MESSENGER.—N. Mullikin, room 47.

POLICE OF WINDER'S BUILDING.

SUPERINTENDENT.—James Eveleth.

WATCHMEN.—William McCarty, William Hays, Thomas Grady, J. Kane.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.



THE building occupied by this department is situate on the west side of the President's square, on a line with Seventeenth street, and south of the War Office. In its design it resembles the latter building, containing sixteen rooms on each floor.

The first floor is occupied by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, at the east end, and some of the bureaux at the west end.

On the second floor are the apartments of the Secretary of the Navy, with his suite, occupying the east end; and the different bureaux the west end. On this floor are many interesting objects connected with our naval history, especially on the west side,

where are deposited the trophies of two wars, and many beautiful models of vessels.

The Library of the Department is at the east end, embracing several works of interest.

Some rooms on the third floor, or attic, are occupied by clerks, and some with models.

J. C. DOBBIN, SECRETAY OF THE NAVY.

Duties of the Secretary.

He issues all orders to the Navy of the United States, and superintends the naval concerns of the naval establishment generally; he is by usage a member of the Cabinet, and holds his office at the will of the President. Attached to the Navy Department are the following bureaux:—Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks; Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography; Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The duties of the several bureaux are designated by their titles.

OFFICERS.

Second Floor, Navy Department.

C. W. Welsh.....Chief Clerk.

CLERKS.—L. B. Hardin, register and disbursing clerk; J. E. Etheridge, principal corresponding clerk; H. L. Harvey, warrant clerk; G. S. Watkins, W. P. Moran, W. B. Gulick, J. S. Cunningham, assistant corresponding clerks; E. C. Grier, A. P. Upshur, W. Robinson, P. Colston, recording clerks.

MESSSENGER.—S. Mickum; L. Muse, assistant.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Second Floor, Navy Department.

J. Smith.....Chief of Bureau—Room No. 13.

W. G. Ridgely.....Chief Clerk—Room No. 11.

W. P. S. Sanger.....Civil Engineer—Room No. 9.

A. G. Southall.....Superintendent of Timber Agencies—Room 11.

G. F. De la Roche.....Draughtsman.

CLERKS.—S. Gough, room 11; J. M. Young, room 9; J. S. Robinson, jr., do.; J. P. McElderry, do.

MESSSENGER.—C. Hunt.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIRS.

First Floor, Navy Department.

S. Hart.....Chief of Bureau.
 P. C. Johnson.....Chief Clerk.
 CLERKS.—J. Selden, W. S. McNairy, W. W. Morrison, W. Schall, G.
 F. Green, C. C. Hackett, R. Powell.
 MESSENGER.—W. A. Elliott.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY.

Second Floor, Navy Department.

Charles Morris.....Chief of Bureau.
 J. P. McCorkle.....Chief Clerk.
 C. H. Stellwagen.....Draughtsman.
 CLERKS.—C. B. King, E. M. Tidball, O. R. Merrill.
 MESSENGER.—A. H. Gatton.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

First Floor, Navy Department.

W. Sinclair.....Chief of Bureau.
 J. Cameron.....Chief Clerk.
 CLERKS.—T. Fillebrown, J. S. Williams, L. B. Allen, J. R. Richardson.
 MESSENGER.—J. Lucas.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Winder's Building—First Floor.

W. Whelan.....Chief of Bureau.
 S. R. Addison.....Passed Assistant Surgeon and Chief Clerk.
 CLERKS.—C. Tuttle, S. B. Erwin.
 MESSENGER.—M. B. Clark.

FOURTH AUDITOR.

First Floor, east end, Navy Department.

A. O. DAYTON.....Fourth Auditor.]

Duties of the Fourth Auditor.

The Fourth Auditor receives all accounts accruing in the Navy Department, or relating to it. He examines the accounts, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the Second Comptroller, for his decision upon them.

OFFICERS.

A. J. O'Bannon.....Chief Clerk.
 CLERKS.—G. M. Head, J. B. Sullivan, H. Berrian, R. S. Mackall, D.
 Higgins, T. H. Lane, L. L. Loving, R. Dawes, R. Ricketts, W. Hunter,
 H. G. O'Neale, W. J. Waller, J. Hackett, J. B. Oliver, J. E. Holland.
 MESSENGERS.—W. Thumbert; S. Downs, assistant.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY.

Lieut. M. F. Maury.....Superintendent.

OFFICERS LOCATED IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Lieutenants W. C. R. Porter and J. S. Hubbard; J. Ferguson, Assistant; T. Harrison, Clerk; C. R. Graham, Lithographer; W. R. Greble, Instrument maker; T. Hays, W. Guinand, watchmen; A. Harris, porter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

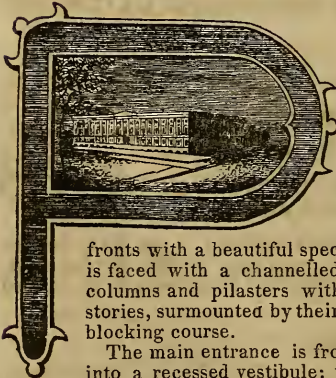
Capt. H. Paulding.....Commander of Navy Yard.
Com. C. W. Skinner.....Inspector of Ordnance.
D. C. Martin.....Engineer-in-Chief.
A. C. Stimers.....First Assistant Engineer.
V. Freeman.....Second Assistant Engineer.
A. G. Allen.....Navy Agent.
F. McNerhany.....Naval Storekeeper.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

Hugh J. Anderson.....Commissioner,
Thomas Farran.....Chief Clerk.

CLERKS.—J. D. Barclay, J. B. North, J. R. McCorkle, W. Miller, E. Edwards, G. Marston, W. H. Codman, E. Wright, G. Mundell, T. E. Martin.
MESSENGER.—B. Hines.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.



THE Building occupied by this Department is situate on E street, north, and running from Seventh to Eighth street, west. The main front is on E street, extending 204 feet, with a wing at each end stretching up Seventh and Eighth streets 102 feet, the whole rising three stories above the basement. The street facades are of white marble of the richest workmanship, in the Corinthian style,—the court or rear

fronts with a beautiful specimen of light granite. The first story is faced with a channelled rustic, over which rises the order of columns and pilasters with their rich capitals, extending up two stories, surmounted by their entablature, and crowned by a panelled blocking course.

The main entrance is from E street, by a flight of marble steps, into a recessed vestibule; to the right and left are spacious corridors, leading to marble staircases, conducting to the different stories.

Each floor contains twenty-five rooms, or seventy-five on the three floors—the whole made thoroughly fire-proof, and heated by furnaces in the basement story. The first floor is occupied, at the west end, by the dead-letter and other offices; the clerks of the Auditor of the Department at the east end; the doorkeeper's room is opposite the entrance.

The second floor is occupied, in the centre building and west wing, by the Postmaster General, and the Assistant Postmaster Generals, with their clerks; the east wing by the Auditor of the Department and his clerks—as also the major part of the rooms in the third story.

The allotment of the rooms will be seen by reference to the plan, and its numbers compared with the numbers affixed to the names of the officers.

JAMES CAMPBELL, POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Duties of the Postmaster General.

The duties of this officer are prescribed by law. He is aided in the discharge of his duties by three assistants, appointed by himself. He has the sole appointment of all postmasters throughout the United States whose commissions are less than \$1000 per annum; those yielding \$1000 or more per annum are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; also, the making of all contracts for conveying the mails; and, in brief, the control, according to law, of everything relating to his office. He is *ex officio* a member of the Cabinet, and holds his office at the will of the President.

The revenue arising from the General Post Office is by law expended for the support, extension, and improvement of the establishment. During the year ending on the 3d June, 1853, the mails were carried 61,892,542 miles. The annual cost thereof \$4,495,968—being about seven cents two mills per mile. Of these 61,892,542 miles, 12,986,705 miles were by railroads, at a cost of \$1,601,329—about twelve cents three mills per mile; 6,685,065 miles in steamboats, at about nine cents four mills per mile; 21,330,326 miles in coaches, at about five cents six mills per mile; and 20,890,446 miles in other modes, at about five cents per mile.

The amount of transportation in California (included in the foregoing estimate) at the close of the fiscal year was 585,806 miles, at an annual cost of \$143,214; to Oregon, in the same time, 148,275 miles, at forty-two cents per mile.

The duties of the three Assistant Postmaster Generals, though arduous and responsible, are purely ministerial.

In case of the death, resignation, or absence of the Postmaster General, all his powers and duties devolve by law on the First Assistant.

OFFICERS.

HORATIO KING.....First Assistant Postmaster.
W. H. DUNDAS.....Assistant Postmaster General.
JOHN MARRON.....Assistant Postmaster General.
JOHN OAKFORD.....Chief Clerk.

CLERKS—*Class No. 4.*—H. King, room 16; R. J. Nivin, room 5; St. John B. L. Skinner, room 5; E. L. Childs, room 8; N. Haller, room 17; H. A. Burr, Topographer.

CLERKS—*Class No. 3.*—R. A. Lacey, room 23; J. H. Marr, room 26; R. C. Washington, room 23; S. B. Beach, room 25; A. F. Chapin, room 3; T. K. Smith, room 26; G. A. Crawford, room 23; J. E. McMahon, room 29; C. Smith, room 11; A. N. Zevely, room 8; A. T. D. Leech, room 23; J. N. Davis, room 9; W. Bell, room 9; C. A. Cott, room 16; P. Miles, room 17; A. Worden; A. B. Caswell, room 9; J. H. Blackfan, room 9; J. Hunter; D. W. Moore, room 19; John Agg, room 20; J. C. Todhunter; J. L. Lancaster; room 23; T. P. Trott, D. Saunders, room 13; J. Smith, room 10; W. Young, room 14; W. J. Darden, room 11; D. Vass, room 22.

CLERKS—*Class No. 2.*—E. P. Gaines, room 23; E. McConnell, J. F.

Lewis, W. Slemmer, J. Lawrenson, room 11; C. Laurie, G. Petrie, E. Vandeventer, S. Sohl, room 17; R. F. Hopkins, room 12; J. O'Brien, R. W. Wallace, O. Blanding, room 16; J. W. Hayes; W. H. Page, H. L. Johnson, room 8; J. H. Wheat, J. C. Walker, G. A. Schwarzmann, P. Donnelly, E. J. McClery, W. Emery, room 15; J. Quicksall, room 10; E. Rawlins, room 20; T. B. Reily; C. P. Russell, room 5; A. D. Hollister, J. H. Hamilton, over city post office; J. Lescure, O. J. Ruger, and J. E. Eaton.

CLERKS—*Class No. 1.*—J. McCarrick, J. R. Condon, J. F. Devine, C. Koontz, room 15; R. T. McLain, room 11; D. Brunner; J. F. Kemp, room 16.

Horatio King, disbursing clerk and superintendent of the Post Office Building.

MESENTERS.—John Gordon; J. S. Ball, L. Walker, C. McDonnell—on second floor.

WATCHMEN.—Eli Davis, G. Kremer; T. Mullihan, doorkeeper.

AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WM. P. PHILLIPS.....Sixth Auditor—Room 1.

Duties of the Sixth Auditor.

To this office are assigned the duties of examining the returns of postmasters, and of notifying them of errors found therein; of adjusting their general accounts; of designating the post offices from which contractors shall make collections, and of furnishing them the blank orders and receipts necessary for that purpose; of transmitting forms to postmasters at the ends of routes for certifying the performance of mail service, and upon receipt of said certificates, together with the acknowledgments of contractors of collections, and of notices of fines imposed on them, of adjusting their quarterly compensation, and of transmitting to them the drafts issued in payment of the balances found due; of adjusting the accounts for all blanks furnished to post offices, for advertising, mail bags, mail locks and keys, stamps, special agents, and all other demands properly arising under the laws, contracts, regulations or orders of the Department; of closing the accounts of the Department quarterly, and of reporting the amounts paid by postmasters pursuant to appropriations made by law, and of registering, charging, and countersigning all warrants upon the Treasury for receipts, and payments when warranted by law, as well as all drafts issued in payment or in the collection of debts.

To the Auditor are also assigned the duties of reporting all delinquencies on the part of postmasters in paying over the moneys in their hands; of directing suits and superintending all proceedings at law or in equity proper for enforcing the prompt collection of all balances due the Department, including penalties imposed on postmasters failing to make returns or pay over the proceeds of their offices.

To this office should be transmitted all accounts, (other than postmasters' quarterly returns,) all letters and vouchers relating to accounts or items in such returns, and the receipts of postmasters for public property turned over to them by their predecessors; all acknowledgments of drafts issued in payment of balances; all certificates of service, receipts of contractors for and their acknowledgments of collections from postmasters; all letters admitting or contesting balances due on general accounts of postmasters or contractors; all receipts for drafts issued in collecting such balances; and all letters returning such drafts, or reporting the non-payment thereof; all stated returns

of District Attorneys and Marshals of their proceedings in post office cases; all receipts for deposits of money collected in such cases; all letters making propositions of settlement; and all letters seeking directions, or giving information preparatory to trial, or relating to the service of executions or sale of property, &c., in any such cases.

OFFICERS.

CHIEF CLERK.....Thomas J. Johnson—Room No. 36.

PRINCIPAL CLERKS.—H. St. G. Offut, disbursing clerk, room 2; Thomas Bartlett, room 1; J. F. Boone, big room; H. Rogers, room 29; W. Latham, room 28.

CLERKS.—W. C. Lipscomb, room 26; N. Tastet, room 27; J. A. M. Duncanson, room 28; S. A. Houston, room 4; J. P. Wheeler, room 3; M. Johnson, room 4; J. L. Davis, room 3; G. Dyer, room 1; E. Yulee, room 23; J. B. Carns, room 27; R. Dement, room 25; S. Harkness, room 3; H. Suter, room 29; J. R. Alistar, G. L. Sistes, room 1; L. Welsh, room 20; J. Thaw, room 29; D. R. Lindsay, room 1; S. Y. At Lee, room 8; S. Jenkins, room 7; J. Reynolds, J. W. Compton, room 27; S. M. Edwards, C. T. Pope, room 1; W. J. Bronaugh, F. A. Fitzhugh, E. C. Caldwell, room 5; T. B. Addison, J. Todd, J. G. Jewell, room 22; P. Sampson, R. Prentice, room 3; W. Evans, room 27; W. S. Davrall, W. M. L. Marshall, R. Queen, room 7; S. Hanson, G. M. Dale, F. Hume, W. Addison, L. R. Hammersley, W. Ryan, P. C. Washington, J. Beck, room 23; E. Russell, room 15; E. M. Marchant, S. V. Hunter, R. J. Lackey, A. H. Parrish, M. A. Turner, W. Weaver, J. H. Strider, room 25; W. Sullivan, room 17; A. D. Harman, J. H. Somerville, room 20; D. W. Archer, W. A. Coburn, H. E. Woodbury, S. Y. Mason, room 4; R. Leech, room 3; J. Donelson, room 29; D. L. Dalton, room 20; J. A. Throckmorton, P. Smith, room 19; J. O. Wilson, room 8; J. Coolidge, L. J. Anderson, T. J. McCarmant, T. J. Massie, W. Hogan, jr., N. Clinch, N. B. Markle, F. Seybolt, C. S. Horton, T. D. Fendall, E. W. Fortney, L. W. Caldwell, all in big room; R. Widdecombe, J. C. Bronaugh, B. O. West, R. H. Bigger, over city post office; B. C. Redgate, A. Morse, jr., J. W. Bronaugh, jr., J. W. Arnds, H. M. Smith, A. J. McCalla, R. W. Barden, F. S. Schulze, B. S. Ashburn, J. A. McLaughlin, all in post office building.

MESSENGERS.—W. W. Cox; R. White, assistant.

CITY POST OFFICE.

This Office is situate on Seventh street, west, adjoining the General Post Office Building.

J. G. BERRET.....Postmaster.

OFFICERS.

CHIEF CLERK.....Lambert Tree.

CLERKS.—J. J. Berret, Richard Lay, Thomas L. Noyes, Wm. B. Jones, M. P. Callan, Josiah Goodrich, F. J. Bartlett, Josiah W. Hicks, P. Sweeney, John Sprigg, Joseph W. Davis, A. Hanson Young, R. W. Young, jr., John H. Drury, J. N. Trook, Henry Ingle, James Cryer, Thomas Rich.

LETTER CARRIERS.—J. H. Tucker, Thomas F. Harkness, R. G. Ball, V. R. Jackson, Chas. J. Wright.

MESSENGERS.—George Emerick, J. W. Meade, Z. W. Worthington, P. A. Byrne, Minor Bausel, Steptoe T. Tune, J. Kelly.

ROTUES OF LETTER CARRIERS.

JOHN H. TUCKER—South side of Pennsylvania avenue, from west side of Seventh street, with the Island, to Fifteenth street, including the Treasury, War, and Navy Buildings.

THOMAS F. HARKNESS—From west side of Fifteenth street to Georgetown—except State, Treasury, War, and Navy Departments.

R. G. BALL—From west side of Ninth street to east side of Fifteenth street, north of Pennsylvania avenue, including State Department.

CHARLES J. WRIGHT—From east side of Ninth, above E street, to west side of Third street; north of Pennsylvania avenue, from Seventh to Third street.

V. R. JACKSON—From east side of Ninth street, above Pennsylvania avenue, and south side of E street—south side of Pennsylvania avenue from Seventh street to the Capitol; north side of Pennsylvania avenue from Third street to Indiana avenue, including Capitol Hill and Navy Yard.

GEORGETOWN (D. C.) POST OFFICE.

On Bridge street.

HENRY W. TILLEY.....Postmaster.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

[Created by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1849.]

The Department of the Interior occupies rooms, for the present, in the East Wing of the Patent Office Building.

ROBERT McCLELLAND, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Duties of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary of the Interior is *ex officio* a member of the Cabinet, and holds his office during the pleasure of the President. He conducts the negotiation of all treaties with the Indian tribes; he exercises supervisory and appellate powers over all the acts of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Commissioner of Pensions, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the Commissioner of Patents; of the Warden and Inspectors of the Penitentiary, and over the accounts of United States Marshals, Clerks, and Attorneys.

OFFICERS.

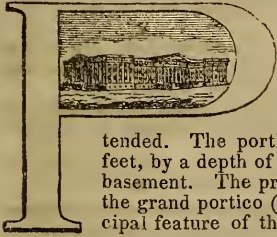
GEORGE C. WHITING.....Chief Clerk—Room No. 13.

J. D. B. DE BOW.....Superintendent of the Census—Room No. 13.

MOSES KELLEY..... Disbursing Agent—Room No. 37.

CLERKS.—Kintzing Pritchett, John Hood, room 26; A. S. H. White, Simeon Smith, room 31; O. W. Moore, Robert Bowie, A. W. Fletcher, room 24; G. A. D. Clarke, Samuel G. Hyde, room 17; C. A. Packard, room 31.

THE PATENT OFFICE.



THE building occupied by this office is located on F street, north, between Seventh and Ninth streets, west. It is thoroughly fire-proof in its construction. The original design contemplates a very extensive edifice, commensurate to the objects for which it was intended. The portion of the building now erected extends 410 feet, by a depth of 275 feet, and two lofty stories above a high basement. The principal front looks down Eighth street, where the grand portico (of the Parthenon proportions) forms the principal feature of the building.

You enter the building from this side by a grand flight of granite steps, which lands you on the principal business floor; in front is a large hall conducting to a double flight of marble steps, which ascend to the National Hall above. The passage on the right leads to the office rooms of the Commissioner of Patents, that on the left to the large model room, filled with the rich gifts of mechanical science and art, disposed in glass cases. The second floor is thrown into one great Hall for the exhibition of home manufactures, &c., which may appropriately be called the *National Gallery*. The length of this hall is 264 feet, the width 73 feet, and height 30 feet. The architectural arrangement presents in its length a quadruple row of massive stone columns, rising with their entablature 20 feet, above which spring a series of arches 10 feet high, which, covering the whole area, form a highly ornamental ceiling. In the centre of this order a grand vault of 40 feet towers above the rest, pierced with an aperture of 13 feet in diameter, which admits the light from above—the whole constructed of solid masonry.

This splendid Hall has been appropriated, since 1842, to receive the collections of natural history, &c., brought home by the United States Naval Exploring Expedition; they have since been arranged, and are still under the superintendence of Commander Charles Wilkes, of the Navy.

The ethnological collections contain crania of the ancient Peruvians, various races of Polynesians, and of the aborigines of Oregon, California, &c., many of which are fancifully distorted—an operation performed during the infancy of the individuals in a peculiarly formed cradle, models of which are in the collection. The arms, hunting and fishing implements, dresses, manufactures of various nations, are, many of them, very curious and interesting, from the fact of their showing the different stages of progression from barbarism to civilization. They amount to the number of 2576 specimens.

The mammalia and birds consist of 3130 specimens, which are representatives of 846 species. The fish, reptiles, crustacea, insects, echinodermata, shells, and coralines are in great numbers, and illustrate many thousand forms of animal life.

The botanical collection—in a *hortus sicus*—arranged in the two northern alcoves of this hall, contains upwards of 10,000 species of plants, of recent discovery; the *living* plants may be seen in the botanic gardens and green-houses in the grounds at the foot of the Capitol Hill.

The minerals, fossils, and geological specimens, arranged in the southwest part of the room, form an extensive and interesting collection.

This hall contains, in addition to the collection of the Exploring Expedition, many curiosities belonging to the Departments of State, War, and Navy, of the United States, besides the personal effects of Mr. Smithson, an English gentleman, who bequeathed his property to the Government of the

United States, to found the Smithsonian Institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." When the building for this institution is ready, it is in contemplation to remove all the scientific collections now in this hall to it, these being presented to this institution by the munificence of Congress, by act approved August 10, 1846.

The National Institute Society of the city of Washington have their scientific collections deposited here also, and they are of an interesting character.

In the basement story of the building is a large room at the west end, for the reception of full-sized models; the room at the east end are occupied as offices.

The large room on the principal floor, to the left of the Hall, contains all the models upon which patents have been issued, distributed in glass cases and classed in the following order, with labels affixed to each case:

[The cases number from the right, entering the model room, down the range—and returning upon the left, the cases in the Vestibule, or Hall, are also in the numbers.]

IN WHAT CASES.	CLASS.	MODELS, PATENTS, &c.
1 and 2.....	1.....	Agriculture—its instruments and operations.
8.....	2.....	Metalurgy—manufacture of metals and instruments.
16, 17 and 18....	3.....	Manufacture of fibrous and textile substances, machines, cotton, wool, &c.
10.....	4.....	Chemical processes, manufactures, and compounds, &c.
9.....	5.....	Calorific—lamps, fire-places, stoves, &c.
Vestibule 19.....	6.....	Steam and gas engines, boilers and furnaces thereof, &c.
15.....	7.....	Navigation and maritime implements, &c.
21.....	8.....	Mathematical, philosophical, and optical instruments and clocks.
12 and 13.....	9.....	Civil engineering and architecture—bridges, roads, canals, &c.
13.....	10....	Land conveyance—carriages, cars, and parts thereof, &c.
14 and 16.....	11....	Hydraulic and pneumatic—water wheels, wind mills, &c.
7.....	12....	Lever, screw, and other mechanical powers, raising, weighing, &c.
3.....	13....	Grinding mills and other gearing, horse power, &c.
15 and 16.....	14....	Lumber—machines and tools for preparing the same, &c.
13.....	15....	Stone and clay—manufactures, machinery for pottery, glass, &c.
16.....	16....	Leather—including tannery, manufacture of boots, shoes, &c.
4.....	17....	Household furniture, and machines for domestic purposes, bread, &c.
Vestibule 21....	18....	Arts, polite, fine, and ornamental—music, painting, sculpture, engraving, books, &c.
7.....	19....	Fire arms and implements of war, manufacture of gunpowder, shot, &c.
Vestibule 21....	20....	Surgical and medical instruments, trusses, dental instruments, baths, &c.
15.....	21....	Wearing apparel for the toilet, instruments for manufacturing, &c.

The complaints and regrets which have been made of the crowded condition of these valuable works of genius will soon be remedied by the early completion of the great Saloon in the East Wing, where the models will be

removed and disposed in consecutive order. Congress has made liberal appropriations to provide ample room for the wants of this office. The West Wing is arranged to meet every contingency for the display of models, &c., for at least half a century to come.

The East Wing being temporarily occupied by the Department of the Interior has an independent entrance on Seventh street, by a noble portico, and those who have business with the Commissioner of Patents will find it more convenient to enter here also.

CHARLES MASON.....Commissioner—East Wing.

Duties of the Commissioner of Patents.

The duties of this officer are onerous, arduous, and responsible—all established by law. Although the Patent Office is nominally connected with the Department of the Interior, all its business operations are distinct and independent of the head of that department. The Secretary merely signs letters patent which are ordered to be issued by the Commissioner. The latter officer causes the examination to be made, and decides, in the first instance, whether an application for a patent shall be granted or refused, subject however to an appeal to the Chief Justice of the District of Columbia when a patent is refused; or, the aggrieved party has the power in such case to appeal to the Circuit Court of the District, by bill in equity, against the Commissioner, if he prefers that form of remedy. The revenues and disbursements of the Patent Office are also under the control of the Commissioner—the Secretary having no power to interfere with them.

The Commissioner of Patents superintends, executes, and performs all such acts and things, touching and respecting the granting and issuing of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, and improvements, designated by the act passed July 4, 1836, and by subsequent acts, and has the charge and custody of all the books, records, papers, models, machines, and other things belonging to his office. To assist him in his duties, he has, besides a chief clerk and other clerks, twenty-seven examiners, two draughtsmen, and a machinist. All patents issuing from this office are issued in the name of the United States, and under the seal of the said office, and therein recorded. This invaluable institution, which may emphatically be called the peoples', has now nearly 25,000 models of all kinds, which are open for public inspection every business day, besides a vast collection of the drawings of inventions patented in this country, together with a valuable library containing the best and most approved scientific works of the countries most distinguished in the arts, to aid the officers in the performance of their difficult and responsible duties.

The Patent Office is a self-sustaining institution, being supported entirely by the duties and fees collected from inventors and persons desiring copies of the files and records of the office. From its foundation it has much more than sustained itself, and each year it deposits a surplus in the Treasury to its credit. After expending \$319,000 towards defraying the cost of the present Patent Office building, and also expending nearly \$100,000 in restoring the models and drawings destroyed by fire in 1836, it has now in the Treasury a surplus of more than \$40,000. This constitutes the Patent fund, and is set apart by Congress for the benefit of the Patent Office, and, through that institution, the inventors who have paid it into the Treasury.

OFFICERS.

CHIEF CLERK.....Samuel T. Shugert—East Wing.

EXAMINERS.—L. D. Gale, J. H. Lane, H. Baldwin, G. C. Shaeffer, T. R. Peale, T. T. Everett—Main Building.

ASSISTANT EXAMINERS—*Fourth Class*.—Amos B. Little—East wing. W. C. Langdon, R. W. M. Johnston, D. Breed, J. M. Henry, A. Herbert, E. Foreman—Main Building.

ASSISTANT EXAMINERS—*Third Class*.—A. L. McIntyre, H. McCormick, J. T. Fales, D. Poole—East wing. T. Gadsden, F. W. Ritter—Centre Building.

ASSISTANT EXAMINERS—*Second Class*.—W. A. Hacker, W. Read, C. B. Moss, J. Van Santwood, J. Tyssowski, E. Shaw, H. P. K. Peck, S. B. Ball—Main Building.

LIBRARIAN.—W. W. Turner—Main Building.

AGRICULTURAL CLERK.—D. J. Browne—East Building.

TEMPORARY CLERKS.—W. G. Cranch, J. T. Ball, P. E. Wilson, C. E. Uperman, T. M. O'Brien, W. R. Bradford, P. C. Howle, L. D. Mills, H. C. Bailey, T. Johns, H. Holt, D. C. Dunlap, J. A. Rowland, P. M. McGill, L. Elliott, S. E. Cone, J. S. Ewbank, W. M. McCauley, jr., L. Bosworth.

DRAFTSMEN.—J. H. Phillips, S. W. Wood.

MACHINIST.—W. Slicer.

MESSANGER.—G. R. Adams.

NATIONAL GALLERY.—John Varden, in charge of the Hall; W. G. Campbell, assistant.

WATCHMEN.—J. Ellis, J. M. Brown, C. R. Johnson, M. Gassaway, and J. H. Ballman.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

This Bureau occupies rooms on the Third Floor, Treasury Building.

JOHN WILSON.....Commissioner—Room No. 24.

Duties of the Commissioner.

Prior to April, 1812, grants of land were issued by letters patent from the Department of State. By an act of that date a General Land Office was established, in which all patents for lands are now made out and recorded. By that act the President was required to sign all land patents, but under a law of March, 1833, a secretary has been appointed to sign them for him. By the act of 4th July, 1836, the General Land Office was reorganized and enlarged. It is now the depository of all maps of surveys of the public lands and private land claims, and from it emanates all titles to tracts by purchases, donations, and otherwise, in the national domain. The Commissioner is the chief officer, but the office is connected with the Interior Department, over which the Secretary of the Interior presides.

By the act of April, 1820, all sales of public lands made after July of that year are made for cash, and complete payment must be made on the day of purchase. The minimum price is fixed at \$1.25 per acre, below which they cannot be disposed of.

OFFICERS.

J. N. Granger, Recorder—Room No. 20.

C. S. Frailey, Principal Clerk of Public Lands—Room No. 23.

J. S. Wilson, Principal Clerk of Private Land Claims—Room No. 27.

J. M. Moore, Principal Clerk of Surveys—Room No. 21.

W. T. Steiner, Surveying Clerk—Room No. 26.

A. Bielaski, Draughtsman; H. Mitchell, Assistant—Room No. 26.

CLERKS.—N. P. Causin, room 28; J. W. De Krafft, 22; N. A. Randall, 15; J. L. Barnhill, 4; B. T. Reilly, 7; W. V. H. Brown, 12; H. H. Heath, 42; N. Vedder, 38; S. V. Niles, 39; W. H. Lowry, 29; B. Evans, 21; S. J. Dallas, 24; F. A. Tschiffely, 19; J. L. Cathcart, 15; J. H. Blake, 4; C. N.

Davis, 7; G. W. Boardman, 12; D. McCarty, 52; S. Brintnall, 28; P. H. Sweet, 32; C. C. Leeds, 36; W. H. Coleman, 14; J. E. Conant, 11; O. Dufour, 44; J. H. Wheeler, 44; W. A. Page, 15; A. K. Smith, 42; H. L. Skinner, 36; J. L. Cramer, 11; J. W. Irwin, 22; W. F. Wilson, 22; W. W. King, 18; and E. G. Smith, W. W. Yerby, E. A. Cabell, C. P. Smith, M. Willett, E. H. Fuller, A. J. Dinnies, C. Walbridge, W. M. Ferguson, C. Gratiot, J. F. McQuade, A. J. Stansbury, E. F. Ruth, S. F. Rand, C. Haskins, S. C. Benham, A. Holmead, R. T. Morsell, John Gould, M. R. Shyne, J. H. Bingham, H. K. Kallussowski, J. D. Ott, R. R. Richards, J. Lowber, G. P. Howell, T. Snowden, W. F. Brooke, J. T. M. Barnes, W. E. Powell, A. G. Haley, James Harper, W. S. Crawford, P. M. Martin, E. Brooks, O. Schoenberg, W. A. Harris, B. J. Nalle, R. L. Ream, J. W. Hiester, W. Clyde, A. Steel, G. W. Beall, J. F. Young, C. F. Widup, N. H. Starbuck, H. Borland, J. A. Deeble, G. W. Bradford, A. Wingerd, C. Young, W. Darby, R. Ricketts, J. B. Sade, B. T. Swarte, R. Bassett, J. Dupuy, C. P. Pope, G. T. Dearing, O. McGarr, W. O. Lumsden, J. H. Waggaman, T. W. Thompson, G. H. Gurley, R. Kelley, A. P. Wilbar, J. M. Lucas, J. A. Williamson, J. McDuell, J. G. Perry.

J. S. Wilson, Superintendent of Chickasaw business—Room No. 7.

MESSENGERS.—G. Powell, W. E. Morem; M. Reardon, G. Rowzee, J. B. Smith—Room 16.

PACKERS.—T. H. Quincy, A. Hines—Room 16.

LABORERS.—S. Coomes, B. C. Freeman, A. E. Lamerle, Guy Graham.

INDIAN BUREAU.

On the Second Floor, West End, War Department.

GEORGE W. MANNYPENNY.....Commissioner—Second Floor.

Duties of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.



HE has the management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations under the direction of the Interior Department. All accounts and vouchers for claims and disbursements connected with Indian affairs must be transmitted to the Commissioner for administrative examination, and by him be passed to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for settlement.

OFFICERS.

CHIEF CLERK.....Charles E. Mix.

CLERKS.—G. E. Herrick, H. Beard, A. Chapman, W. B. Waugh, H. Miller, E. R. Smoot, E. B. Grayson, N. Quackenbush, M. J. Bacon, J. R. Roche, J. Dowling, G. H. Holtzman, J. Lindsay, T. J. Robinson, and E. L. Stevens.

MESSENGERS.—C. Draine; H. Bittenger.

PENSION BUREAU.

This Bureau occupies rooms in Winder's Building—Fourth and Fifth Stories.

LOREN P. WALDO.....Commissioner.

Duties of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Under acts of Congress he grants allowances to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, and in relation to Virginia claims for revolutionary services and deficiency of commutations. He executes, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, such duties in relation to the various pension laws as may be prescribed by the President of the United States.

OFFICERS.

CHIEF CLERK.....Samuel Cole.

CLERKS.—T. Triplett, C. H. Rhett, J. F. Adams, R. Geddes, J. D. Wilson, W. Gordon, W. O. Niles, J. J. Smith, G. D. Kean, B. Hall, M. Bull, W. A. Broadus, R. McRea, A. H. Woods, W. Burke, T. Jenkins, A. H. Evans, L. J. Brown, J. D. Toll, W. O. Slade, J. E. Stewart, D. P. Perkins, W. B. Malcolm, S. C. Boynton, R. D. Clarke, J. H. Busch, J. Chestney, S. C. Dodge, J. L. Gray, Elias Marsh, D. M. Cook, M. J. Atkinson, T. Moore, W. H. Woodley, L. F. Whitney, O. W. Marsh, T. N. Adams, J. Orr, J. L. Anderson, J. Robb, A. R. Sparks, D. W. Collins, J. A. Johnson, J. H. Flood, R. W. Clark, T. J. Albright, W. G. Busey, W. R. Wilson, A. H. Anderson.

MESSENGERS.—C. Hibbs, A. E. Le Merle, W. T. Ford, G. Hibbs.

LABORERS.—E. M. Thomas, P. Jennings.

THE PENITENTIARY.

WARDEN.....Thomas Thornley.

CLERK.....J. King.

PHYSICIAN.....A. Y. P. Garnett.

CHAPLAIN.....C. W. Denison.

INSPECTORS.—R. Jones, H. Lindsley, S. Pumphrey.

KEEPERS.—T. Mitchell; N. J. Thomas, assistant.

MESSENGER.—W. J. Langfeldt.

GUARDS.—M. Nash, C. W. Johnson, J. S. Cramprey, R. Keith, and L. H. Martin.

CITY ENGINEER.

To ascertain the grades of the avenues and streets of the city of Washington.

RANDOLPH COYLE.....Engineer.

PUBLIC PRINTERS.

OF THE SENATE.....Beverly Tucker.

OF THE HOUSE.....A. O. P. Nicholson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The corner stone of this Monument was laid on the 4th of July, 1848, and has attained a height of 150 feet. It stands in the centre of the mall opposite the President's Mansion. The base of the obelisk part of the Monument is 81 feet square—its finished altitude, according to the original design, is to be 600 feet, and to be encircled by a grand Pantheon temple, 250 feet in diameter and 100 feet high; surmounting the portico of entrance to which is to be a colossal statue of Washington, 30 feet high, represented in a chariot drawn by six Horses, driven by Victory, all of colossal proportions.

The magnificent terrace which crowns this Pantheon, 750 feet in circuit, is opened in the centre at the four cardinal points, and surmounted each with a circular temple, crowned with the symbols of Immortality. On each face at the foot of the great shaft are tablets of sculpture, representing the battle scenes of the revolution—Yorktown, Trenton, Monmouth, Brandywine, &c.; and far up in the blue expanse shines out the star of his glory.

The Pantheon is surrounded by a colonnade, numbering in columns with the immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence, whose statues are to be placed here against the out walls of the cella within. The columns of this colonnade are of the American order, and stand on a high stylobate; they are to be 12 feet in diameter and 50 feet high, surmounted by an entablature 20 feet high, enriched with the coat of arms of every State in the Union—over which is a massive balustrade 15 feet high, forming a second colonnade surrounding the terrace.

The cella of the Pantheon is entered by a grand flight of steps in front of the portico. Here is represented the glorious galaxy of the heroes of the revolution of 1776—the compatriots of Washington—whose statues will also grace the scene; and above their statues are to be represented tablets on the walls of battle and other scenes in which they were engaged, whether in the forum, on the land, or the sea. In the centre of this spacious Pantheon, within the court of the obelisk, are the mementos of Pater Patriæ. Ascending the flight of iron steps here, (surrounded by the beautiful mementos of a grateful people placed on the walls,) and reaching the grand terrace, an archway under the balustrade leads by a flight of stone steps down within the height of the great entablature, where a vaulted gallery conducts to a series of *cabinets*—one for each State in the Union—where are to be deposited the records of the names of the contributors towards the erection of the Monument, (for it was the resolve of the managers of the Monument that the honor of building it should be the people's, and that it should be called the "People's dedication to the Father of his Country.") Here is presented the incentive to this generation to come forward liberally and contribute of their abundance to complete, within their own age, this monument to him who perilled all for the liberties and blessings they now enjoy.

Who desires that their name should be handed down to ages yet unborn, to be gratefully remembered by those who shall come after them? Here are the means of effecting this; and when in after ages your descendants shall visit the Monument, and search these records, deposited under the name of the State and the county or town where their forefathers resided, with what delight will they look on their signatures and contributions towards the execution of this great work. But I have said enough on this subject. If our citizens—men and women, one and all—would give but a dime each, twenty millions of dimes would meet every expense of the work to completion. Who has patriotism enough in each of our States, and their

counties and towns, to enter on the duty of collecting the dimes, and depositing them in the treasury of their State to the credit of the Monument? Let such announce their generous act to the managers of the Monument.

In the height of the stylobate or grand base of the Monument will be a series of apartments, disposed in such intricate form as will rival the celebrated labarynth of Crete, Egypt, Lemnos, or Tuscan. While these vaulted passages are necessary to the structure above, they will constitute one of the most curious subterranean apartments in the world.

The material used in the construction of this Monument is *white marble*, called, from its peculiar texture, the crystal marble, from the brilliant specks on its surface. It is used in massive blocks, backed by large granite cubes, making up a thickness of walls of 15 feet in the obelisk now under construction.

OFFICERS.

His Excellency the President of the United States FRANKLIN PIERCE, *ex officio* President.

Gen. A. HENDERSON.....First Vice President.
MAYOR OF WASHINGTON.....Second Vice President.
J. B. H. SMITH.....Treasurer.
CARROLL BRENT.....Secretary.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—Major General Scott, General F. Towson, Col. J. J. Abert, Col. Kearny, General Walter Jones, Thomas Carbery, Peter Force, W. A. Bradley, F. R. Fendall, Walter Lenox, M. F. Maury, Thomas Blagden.

GENERAL AGENT.....Elisha Whittlesey.
ARCHITECT.....Robert Mills.



RESIDENCES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, President of the United States, Executive Mansion.

D. R. Atchison, of Missouri, President of the Senate, south side F street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

William L. Marcy, Secretary of State, west side Vermont avenue, between H and I streets.

James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, north side F, between Thirtieth and Fourteenth streets.

Robert McClelland, Secretary of the Interior, Coxe's Row, First street, Georgetown.

Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, Fourteenth street, between F and G.

J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, I street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, north side.

James Campbell, Postmaster General, south side Sixth street, between Third and Four-and-a-Half streets.

Caleb Cushing, Attorney General, northeast corner of H and Seventeenth streets.



NATIONAL INSTITUTE:

For the Promotion of Science—Incorporated by Act of Congress.

Meets twice a month in the Patent Office Building

President.....Peter Force.
Corresponding Secretary.....J. C. G. Kennedy.
Recording Secretary.....L. D. Gale, M. D.

OFFICERS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Franklin Pierce, Ex officio Presiding Officer of the Institution.

Roger B. Taney, Chancellor of the Institution.

Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Institution.

Charles C. Jewett, Assistant Secretary, in charge of the Library, southwest corner 15th and H streets.

Spencer F. Baird, Assistant Secretary, in charge of the Museum, &c., south side G, between 13th and 14th streets.

Alexander D. Bache.....	}	Executive Committee.
James A. Pearce.....		
Joseph G. Totten.....		
Richard Rush.....	}	Building Committee.
John W. Maury.....		
Joseph Henry.....		
W. W. Seaton, Treasurer.		

Regents of the Institution.

Hon. ———, Vice President of the United States.

“ Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States.

“ John W. Maury, Mayor of the City of Washington.

“ James A. Pearce, Member of the Senate of the United States.

“ James M. Mason, Member of the Senate of the United States.

“ ———, Member of the Senate of the United States.

“ William H. English, member of the House of Representatives.

“ David Stuart, Member of the House of Representatives.

“ Jame, Meacham, Member of the House of Representatives.

Rufus Choate, citizen of Massachusetts.

Gideon Hawley, citizen of New York.

J. MacPherson Berrien, citizen of Georgia.

Richard Rush, citizen of Pennsylvania.

Alexander D. Bache, citizen of Washington.

Joseph G. Totten, citizen of Washington.

Members of the “Establishment.”

Franklin Pierce, President of the United States.

———, Vice President of the United States.

William L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury.

Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War.

James C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy.

James Campbell, Postmaster General.

Caleb Cushing, Attorney General.

Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States.

Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents,

John W. Maury, Mayor of the City of Washington.

Honorary Members.

Robert Hare,
Washington Irving,

Benjamin Silliman,
Parker Cleveland.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Meets annually, in February, at the Smithsonian Institution.

Marshall P. Wilder, Boston.....	President
Joseph C. G. Kennedy.....	Corresponding Secretary
William Selden, Washington.....	Treasurer.
W. S. King, Rhode Island.....	Recording Secretary

FOREIGN MINISTERS, &C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

List of Foreign Ministers, their Secretaries and Attachés, accredited to the Government of the United States.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

ENGLAND.

John F. Crampton, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
Heights of Georgetown.
Philip Griffith, Esq., Secretary of Legation, Heights of Georgetown.
Edwin Corbett, Attaché, Heights of Georgetown.

FRANCE.

The Count de Sartiges, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
G street, between 17th and 18th streets, Washington.
Mr. G. de Boilleau, Secretary of Legation, G street, between 17th and 18th
streets, Washington.
Mr. De Gilibert, Chancellor.
Mr. de St. Ferriol, Attaché.
M. de Fernignac, do.

RUSSIA.

—————, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Mr. de Cramer, First Secretary of Legation.
Mr. Catacasi, Second Secretary of Legation, 6th street, Washington.

NETHERLANDS.

Baron F. M. W. Testa, Chargé d'Affaires, Washington.

BELGIUM.

Henry Bosch Spencer, Chargé d'Affaires.
A. T. Kieckhoefer, Chancellor, Washington.

BREMEN.

Rudolph Schleiden, Minister Resident, Washington.

PORTUGAL.

Com. J. C. de Figanière é Morão, Minister Resident, New York.
Senor F. F. de la Figanière, Attaché.
Senor G. Ferreira dos Santos, do.

PRUSSIA.

Baron Fr. Von Gerolt, Minister Resident, Baltimore.
Baron Grabow, Secretary of Legation.
Count R. Goschutz, Attaché.
Count Renaud, do.

AUSTRIA.

Chevalier Hulseman, Chargé d'Affaires, Washington.

DENMARK.

M. Steen de Billé, Chargé d'Affaires, Philadelphia.
M. T. de Billé, Attaché.

PARMA.

Don José Maria Mafallon, Chargé d'Affaires, Washington.

SARDINIA.

Marquis Taliacarne, Chargé d'Affaires, Washington.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Chevalier George de Sibbern, Chargé d'Affaires, Washington.

SPAIN.

Don José Maria Mafallon, First Secretary of Legation, Chargé d'Affaires, Washington.

J. E. de Navarra, Second Secretary of Legation.

Don T. Moreno, Attaché.

Don Luis Potestad, do.

BRAZIL.

The Commander F. J. de Carvalho Moreira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, corner K and 23d streets, Washington.

F. V. da Costa Aguiar de Andrada, Attaché of First class, and Secretary *ad interim*.

COSTA RICA.

Senor Don Felipe Molina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, at Mrs. Ulrich's, Washington.

GUATEMALA.

Senor Don Felipe Molina, Minister Plenipotentiary.

MEXICO.

Senor General Don Juan N. Almonte, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Seven Buildings, 3d house, Washington.

Senor Don J. M. Gonzales de la Vega, Secretary of Legation.

Don Antonio Sierra, Clerk.

Don Gregorio Barandiaran, Attaché.

NICARAGUA.

Senor Don José de Marcoleta, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, at Mrs. Kieckhoefer's, Washington.

SAN SALVADOR.

Senor Don Felipe Molina, Minister Plenipotentiary.

VENEZUELA.

Senor Don Lucio Pulido, Minister Plenipotentiary. Now absent.

ECUADOR.

Senor General Don José de Villamil, Chargé d'Affaires, 5th street, one door from Louisiana avenue, Washington.

NEW GRENADA.

Senor Victoriano de Diego Paredes, Chargé d'Affaires, New York.

PERU.

Senor Don Juan Y. de Osma, Chargé d'Affaires, C street, near 3d, Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

List of Ministers, Consuls, and other Diplomatic and Commercial Agents of the United States in Foreign Countries, and of their Places of Residence in those Countries.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

England.

James Buchanan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, London.

Daniel E. Sickles, Secretary of Legation, London.

George N. Sanders, consul, London.

Albert Davy, consul, Leeds.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, consul, Liverpool.

Joseph R. Croskey, consul, Southampton and Cowes
 Francis B. Ogden, consul, Bristol.
 Robert W. Fox, consul, Falmouth.
 Thomas W. Fox, consul, Plymouth.

Scotland.

James McDowell, consul, Leith, (Port of Edinburgh.)
 Thomas Steer, consul, Dundee.
 Philip T. Heart, consul, Glasgow.

Ireland.

John C. O'Neill, consul, Belfast.
 John Higgins, consul, Cork.
 John Duffy, consul, Galway.

China.

James Keenan, consul, Hong Kong.

East Indies.

Charles Hufnagle, consul, Calcutta.
 Edward Ely, consul, Bombay.
 John Black, commercial agent, Ceylon.

Australia.

James H. Williams, consul, Sydney, N. S. W.
 James M. Tarleton, consul, Melbourne.

Van Dieman's Land.

Elisha Hathaway, consul, Hobart Town.

In and near Europe or Africa.

Horatio J. Sprague, consul, Gibraltar.
 William Winthrop, consul, Island of Malta.
 Gideon S. Holmes, consul, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.
 Hollier Griffiths, acting consul, Port Louis, Isle of France.
 George W. Kimball, commercial agent, Island of St. Helena.

North America.

Israel D. Andrews, consul, St. John's, New Brunswick and Canada.
 Robert W. Frazer, consul, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 Benjamin H. Norton, consul, Pictou, Nova Scotia.
 William S. H. Newman, consul, St. John's, Newfoundland.

West Indies.

Robert M. Harrison, consul, Kingston, Jamaica.
 John F. Bacon, consul, Nassau, N. P.
 John L. Nelson, consul, Turk's Island.
 Noble Towner, consul, Barbadoes.
 E. B. Marache, consul, Island of Trinidad.
 William T. Tucker, acting consul, Bermuda.
 R. S. Higinbotham, commercial agent, Antigua.
 William T. Thurston, commercial agent, St. Christopher.

South America.

C. W. Denison, consul, Demerara, British Guiana.

RUSSIA.

Thomas H. Seymour, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
 St. Petersburg.
 R. Augustus Erving, Secretary of Legation, St. Petersburg.
 William H. Ropes, consul, St. Petersburg.
 Alexander Schwartz, consul, Riga.

Edmund Brandt, consul, Archangel, (Northern Russia.)
 John Ralli, consul, Odessa.
 Reynold Frenckell, consul, Helsingfors.

FRENCH DOMINIONS.

John Y. Mason, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Paris.
 Henry S. Sanford, Secretary of Legation, Paris.
 Duncan K. McRae, consul, Paris.
 Charles S. J. Goodrich, consul, Lyons.
 J. B. C. Antoine, consul, Sedan.
 Hypolite Roques, consul, Nantes.
 Edward B. Buchanan, consul, La Rochelle.
 Levi K. Bowen, consul, Bordeaux.
 William H. Vesey, consul, Havre.
 Samuel Dinsmore, consul, Marseilles.
 John P. Sullivan, consul, Bayonne.
 Charles Auduoy, consul, Napoleon-Vendee.

West Indies.

John W. Fisher, consul, Guadaloupe.
 Alexander Campbell, consul, Martinique.

Africa.

Henri Stuckle, consul, Algiers.

America.

George Hughes, commercial agent, St. Pierre, Miquelon.

SPANISH DOMINIONS.

Pierre Soulé, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Madrid.
 Horatio J. Perry, Secretary of Legation, Madrid.
 William L. Giro, consul, Alicante.
 Maximo de Aguirre, consul, Bilbao.
 Alexander Burton, consul, Cadiz.
 John Somers Smith, consul, Barcelona.
 Spiridion Ladico, consul, Port Mahon, Minorca.
 John Morand, consul, Valencia.
 Manuel Barcena, consul, Vigo.

Cuba.

Edward Worrell, consul, Matanzas.
 Samuel McLean, consul, Trinidad de Cuba.
 Stephen Cochran, consul, St. Iago de Cuba.

Puerto Rico.

James C. Gallaher, consul, Ponce.
 George Latimer, consul, St. John's.

Other Spanish Islands.

Alfred H. P. Edwards, consul, Mamilla, Phillippine.

PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.

Charles B. Haddock, Charge d'Affaires, Lisbon.
 Nicholas Pike, consul, Lisbon.
 Robert P. De Silver, consul, Macoa.
 Charles W. Dabney, consul, Fayal, Azores.
 John H. March, consul, Funchal, Madeira.
 George R. Dwyer, consul, Mozambique.
 John G. Willis, commercial agent, St. Paul's de Loando, West Africa.

BELGIUM.

J. J. Seibels, Charge d'Affaires, Brussels.
 Alois D. Gall, consul, Antwerp.

DOMINIONS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

August Belmont, Charge d'Affaires, Hague.
 R. G. Barnwell, consul, Amsterdam.
 William S. Campbell, consul, Rotterdam.
 Francis W. Cragin, consul, Paramaibo, Surinam.
 Alfred A. Reed, commercial agent, Batavia, Java.
 H. O. Claughton, commercial agent, St. Martin.
 James H. Young, agent, Curaçoa, West Indies.

DANISH DOMINIONS.

Henry Bedinger, Charge d'Affaires, Copenhagen.
 Charles F. Ryan, consul, Copenhagen.
 H. T. A. Rainals, consul, Elsinour.
 Diedrich Kohlsatt, consul, Altona.
 David Rogers, consul, Santa Cruz, West Indies.
 Charles J. Helm, commercial agent, St. Thomas, West Indies.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Francis Schroeder, Charge d'Affaires, Stockholm.
 Charles D. Arfwedson, consul, Stockholm.
 Alexander Barclay, consul, Gothenburg, Sweden.
 Helmich Janson, consul, Bergen, Norway.

PRUSSIA.

Peter D. Vroom, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Berlin.
 O. Jennings Wise, Secretary of Legation, Berlin.
 Isaac C. Bates, consul, Aix La Chapelle.
 Frederick Schillow, consul, Stettin.

AUSTRIA.

Henry R. Jackson, Charge d'Affaires, Vienna.
 George W. Lippett, consul, Vienna.
 Wyndham Robertson, consul, Trieste.
 Donald G. Mitchell, consul, Venice.

SAXONY.

Arnol Graef, consul, Dresden.
 John G. Flugel, consul, Leipsic.

DUCHY OF SAXE MEININGEN-HILBURGHAUSEN.

Louis Lindner, consul, Sonneberg.

BAVARIA.

Charles Obermeyer, consul, Augsburg.
 Philip Giesse, consul, Nuremberg.

WURTEMBERG.

Max Stettheimer, consul, Stuttgart.

HANOVER.

Charles Graebe, consul, Frankfort on the Mayn

GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE CASSEL.

John B. M. Melchoirs, consul, Mayence.

NASSAU.

John B. M. Melchoirs, consul, Mayence.

BADEN.

John Scherff, consul, Mannheim.

HANSEATIC OR FREE CITIES.

S. M. Johnson, consul, Hamburg.

William Hildebrand, consul, Bremen.

Charles Graebe, acting consul, Frankfort on the Mayn.

SWITZERLAND.

Theodore S. Fay, Minister Resident, Berne.

Daniel S. Lee, consul, Basle.

George H. Goundie, consul, Zurich.

SARDINIA.

John M. Daniel, Charge d'Affaires, Turin.

J. B. Wilbor, acting consul, Genoa.

J. B. Wilbor, senior, consul, Nice.

TUSCANY.

J. A. Binda, consul, Leghorn.

Hiram Powers, commercial agent, Florence.

PONTIFICAL STATES.

Lewis Cass, jr., Charge d'Affaires, Rome.

William Walton, consul, Carrara.

TWO SICILIES.

Robert Dale Owen, Charge d'Affaires, Naples.

Alexander Hammett, consul, Naples.

Julius C. Kretschmar, consul, Palermo.

Alexander H. Clements, consul, Messina.

TURKISH DOMINIONS.

Carroll Spence, Minister Resident, Constantinople.

John P. Brown, dragoman, Constantinople.

E. S. Offley, consul, Smyrna.

J. Hosford Smith, consul, Beirut.

George Mountford, consul, Candia.

Merino de Matthey, consul, Cyprus.

Under the Government of the Pacha of Egypt.

Edwin de Leon, consul general, Alexandria.

GREECE.

Jonas King, acting consul, Athens.

IONIAN REPUBLIC

Amos S. York, consul, Zante.

BARBARY STATES.

George V. Brown, consul, Tangiers, Morocco.
 Marcus J. Gaines, consul, Tripoli, Tripoli.
 Juda Solomon Levy, commercial agent, Tetuan, Morocco.
 Meshod Abecasis, commercial agent, Larache and Arzila, Morocco.

AFRICA.

James W. Lugenbeel, agent on the coast of Africa, under the act of Congress of 3d March, 1819.

DOMINIONS OF THE IMAUM OF MUSCAT.

William McMullen, consul, Island of Zanzibar.

SUMATRA.

Robert R. Purvis, commercial agent, Padang.

CHINA.

Robert M. McLane, Commissioner, Canton.
 Peter Parker, Secretary of Legation and Chinese Interpreter, Canton.
 Paul S. Forbes, consul, Canton.
 Caleb Jones, consul, Fuh Chau.
 Thomas H. Hyatt, consul, Amoi.
 Robert C. Murphy, consul, Shang Hai.
 Charles W. Bradley, consul, Ningoo.

SANDWICH OR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

David L. Gregg, commissioner, Honolulu.
 Benjamin F. Angel, consul, Honolulu.
 George M. Chase, consul, Lahaina.
 Thomas Miller, consul, Hilo.

NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.

Aaron Van Camp, commercial agent, Apio.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

William H. Kelly, consul, Tahiti.

NEW ZEALAND.

John B. Williams, consul, Bay of Islands.

FEEJEE ISLANDS.

John B. Williams, commercial agent, Lanthala.

HAYTI OR SAN DOMINGO.

Joseph N. Lewis, commercial agent, Port-au-Prince.
 Sidney Oak Smith, commercial agent, Aux-Cayes.
 John L. Wilson, commercial agent, Cape Haytien.
 Jonathan Elliot, commercial agent, St. Domingo and Porto Rico.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

James Gadsden, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mexico.
 John Cripps, Secretary of Legation, Mexico.
 John Black, consul, Mexico.
 Franklin Chase, consul, Tampico.
 James F. Waddell, consul, Matamoras.

John T. Pickett, consul, Vera Cruz.
 Robert R. Gatton, consul, Mazatlan.
 George W. P. Bissell, consul, San Blas.
 John A. Robinson, consul, Guaymas.
 David R. Diffenderffer, consul, Paso del Norte.
 Charles L. Denman, consul, Acapulco.
 Charles R. Webster, consul, Tehuantepec.
 James A. Pleasants, consul, Minatitlan.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Solon Borland, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
 Frederick A. Beelen, Secretary of Legation.
 A. Follin, consul, Omoa and Truxillo, in Honduras.
 Jos. W. Fabens, commercial agent, San Juan del Norte or del Nicaragua.
 Marquis L. Hine, consul, San José, in Costa Rica.

NEW GRENADA.

James S. Green, Charge d'Affaires, Bogota.
 Ramón Leon Sanchez, consul, Carthegena.
 Thomas W. Ward, consul, Panama.
 John A. Bennett, consul, Bogota.
 George W. Fletcher, consul, Aspinwall.

VENEZUELA.

Roland Dubs, consul, Maracaibo.
 Southey Grinalds, consul, Puerto Cabello.
 Isaac T. Golding, consul, Lagwayia.
 Adolphus H. Wappaus, consul, Ciudad Bolivar.

ECUADOR.

Philo White, Charge d'Affaires, Quito.
 M. P. Game, consul, Guayaquil.

BRAZIL.

William Trousdale, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
 Rio de Janeiro.
 Alexander Thomson, consul, Maranhham Island.
 Henry B. Dewey, consul, Para.
 William Lilley, consul, Pernambuco.
 Robert G. Scott, consul, Rio de Janeiro.
 Robert S. Cathcart, consul, St. Catharine's Island.
 George F. Upton, consul, Rio Grande.
 J. S. Gilmer, consul, Bahia de San Salvador.

URUGUAY, OR CISPLATINE REPUBLIC.

Robert M. Hamilton, consul, Montevideo.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

John S. Pendleton, Charge d'Affaires, Buenos Ayres.
 Joseph Graham, consul, Buenos Ayres.
 William H. Smiley, consul, Rio Negro.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

William H. Smiley, commercial agent, Rio Negro.

PARAGUAY.

Edward A. Hopkins, consul, Asuncion.

CHILE.

Samuel Medary, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, St. Iago
 Thomas E. Massey, Secretary of Legation, St. Iago.
 Reuben Wood, consul, Valparaiso.
 Samuel F. Haviland, consul, Coquimbo.

PERU.

J. Randolph Clay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lima.
 James C. Marriot, Secretary of Legation, Lima.
 Fayette M. Ringgold, consul, Paíta.
 George W. Brandeth, consul, Tumbes.

BOLIVIA.

John W. Dana, Charge d'Affaires, Chuquisaca.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Arrival and Departure of Mails—Washington Post Office, January, 1854.

The Great Eastern Mail, from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c., and Buffalo, &c., arrives at 6½ a. m. and 6 p. m., daily; and the mail to be sent from this office, to and by those places, will be closed, as heretofore, at 3 and 9 o'clock, p. m., daily.

The Southern Mail will be closed hereafter daily at 7 and 9 o'clock, p. m.; and will be received, as heretofore, daily, by 5½ o'clock, a. m., and 3 p. m.

The Second Eastern Mail closes at 9 p. m., and Great Western Mail closes at 2 p. m., and are received by 6 p. m., daily. The mail trains north of Philadelphia are to arrive there in time to connect with the train for Baltimore, which brings the Great Mail to arrive here by 6½ a. m. No Eastern Mail is received at this office on Sunday night, and no Eastern Mail, to be sent beyond Baltimore, is made up on Saturday night.

The mail for Annapolis, Md., and Norfolk and adjacent places in Virginia, is closed at 2½ p. m., except Saturday; and is received six times a week, with a mail from Baltimore, Md., by 12 m.

The mail from Georgetown, D. C., is received twice daily, by 8 a. m., and 5 p. m., and it is closed for that place at the same hours.

The postage on newspapers, and that on all printed matter addressed to any foreign country, is required to be paid in advance. The postage is also to be prepaid on letters and packets addressed to foreign countries, other than Great Britain, Ireland, and Scotland, and Bremen, in Europe, and some places to which they pass through the Bremen post office.

The office is open from 7½ o'clock, a. m., to 8 o'clock, p. m., daily, except Sunday; and on that day it is open from 8 to 10 a. m., and from 7 to 8 o'clock, p. m.

The Railroad Cars leave the depot, Washington, daily, at 6 and 8 a. m., 3 and 5 p. m., and arrive at the depot, Baltimore, in about two hours; they leave the depot, Baltimore, at 4 and 9 a. m., and 3½ and 7 p. m., and arrive at the depot, Washington, in about two hours.

MOUNT VERNON.

The steamer George Washington or Thomas Collyer leaves the wharf every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at half-past 10 o'clock, a. m., for Mount Vernon and Fort Washington.

A line of Omnibusses, which connects with the boat, leaves the Capitol at a quarter before 10 o'clock, each day.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BOARDING HOUSES.

Miss Anderson's—South side D street, between Second and Third streets.
Mrs. Anderson's—North side Pennsylvania avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

Dr. Boyles'—West side Four-and-a-Half street, between Pennsylvania avenue and C street.

Brown's Hotel—Pennsylvania avenue.

Mrs. Carter's—Capitol Hill.

Campbell's Building—North side Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-Half and Sixth streets.

Mrs. Davis's—South side Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-Half and Sixth streets.

Mrs. Duncan's—North side Louisiana avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Mrs. Ennis's—Dowson's Row, Capitol Hill.

Mrs. Esterly's—North side Pennsylvania avenue, between Second and Third streets.

Mrs. Esterly's—South side B street, between Second and Third streets.

Mr. Fitzgerald's—North side Pennsylvania avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-Half streets.

Mrs. Fletcher's—South side Pennsylvania avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-Half streets.

Gadsby's Hotel—Pennsylvania avenue.

Mrs. Grouixe's—South side Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Charles T. Gardiner's—North side G street, between Thirtieth and Fourteenth streets.

Mr. Gilbert's—North side Pennsylvania avenue, between First and Second streets.

Mr. Gildemeister's—West side Four-and-a-Half street, between Pennsylvania avenue and C street.

Mrs. Harrison's—South side Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Mr. Heydon's—North side Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-Half and Sixth streets.

Dr. Holmead's—East side Four-and-a-Half street, between Pennsylvania avenue and C street.

Mr. Hyatt's—South side Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Professor Kley's—North side G, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

Mrs. Manning's—West side Thirteenth street, between E and F streets.

Mr. Monroe's—Corner Indiana avenue and Second street.

Morrison's Building—West side Four-and-a-Half street, between Pennsylvania avenue and C street.

Mrs. Murray's—West side Tenth street, between D and E streets.

National Hotel—Pennsylvania avenue.

Mrs. Reiley's—West side New Jersey avenue, Capitol Hill.

Mr. Riggles's—East side Seventh street, between Louisiana avenue and D street.

St. Charles Hotel—Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Third street.

Mrs. Scott's—South side Pennsylvania avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-Half streets.

Mrs. Shackelford's—Opposite Willard's Hotel.

Sally Smith's—Opposite War Department.

Mrs. Spaulding—Southwest corner Ninth and F streets.

Stettinius's—South side Louisiana avenue, between Four-and-a-Half and Sixth streets.

Mrs. Stewart's—Northwest corner Tenth and E streets.

Mrs. Taylor's—South side Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-Half and Sixth streets.

Mr. Tingle's—Southeast corner Eleventh and E streets.

United States Hotel—Pennsylvania avenue.

Mrs. Wallingsford's—East side Four-and-a-Half street, between Pennsylvania avenue and C street.

Mrs. Wells's—Duff Green's Row, Capitol Hill.

Willard's Hotel—Pennsylvania avenue.

Mrs. Williams's—West side Four-and-a-Half street, between Pennsylvania avenue and C street.

RATES OF CHARGES FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES, CABS, &c.

[Extract from an act of the Corporation, approved March 20, 1842.]

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, the following rates of fare or charges for conveyance of persons from one place to another in the city of Washington, in hackney carriages, cabs, or other vehicles, carrying passengers for pay or hire, between daybreak and eight o'clock, p. m., shall not be exceeded—that is to say, for each and every passenger, for any distance not over one and a half mile, twenty-five cents; for any distance over one and a half mile, and not exceeding three miles, fifty cents: *Provided*, In case any hackney carriage, cab, or other vehicle, shall be detained for a longer period than five minutes, the driver thereof shall be allowed for the whole hack, cab, or other vehicle, the sum of twelve and a half cents for every fifteen minutes so detained; and for all conveyances or other detentions later than eight o'clock, p. m., the owner or driver of hackney carriages, cabs, or other vehicles, may demand and receive at the rate of fifty per centum on the foregoing charges in addition thereto.



INDEX.

	Page.
INTRODUCTORY	3
East Front of Capitol as now in progress of extension.....	5
Description of.....	6
Centre or Main Building	7
Persico's statue of Columbus.....	7
Greenough's Group.....	7
Persico's statuary of Peace and War.....	7
Group of Figures in Tympanum.....	7, 8
Centre or West Front.....	8
Naval Monument.....	8
Fountains of Water.....	8
Tomb of Washington.....	9
Committee Rooms—Sub-basement.....	9
West Terrace, View from.....	9
Committee Rooms—Basement.....	9
Crypt of the Capitol.....	9
Supreme Court Room.....	10
Law Library Room.....	10
Clerks' Room.....	10
Greenough's Washington.....	11
Eastern Front, View from.....	11

Paintings in Rotundo.

Declaration of Independence.....	12
Surrender of General Burgoyne.....	12
Surrender at Yorktown.....	14
Resignation of General Washington.....	15
Pocahontas Baptized.....	16
Landing of Columbus.....	16
Sailing of the Mayflower.....	17

Sculpture Subjects, &c.

Landing of the Pilgrims	17
Preservation of Captain Smith.....	17
Penn's Treaty with the Indians.....	18
Boone's Conflict with Indians.....	18
Rotundo—Acoustics.....	19
Hall of Representatives.....	19
Causici's Figure of Liberty.....	20
Valaperti's Eagle.....	21
Franzoni's Figure of Fame.....	21
Description of the Hall.....	21
Acoustic Principles.....	22
Senate Chamber.....	23
Description of.....	24
Peale's Portrait of Washington.....	24
Library of Congress.....	25
Reminiscences of Burnt Library.....	25
Subjects of the Medals.....	26

INDEX.

	Page.
Cerrachi's Bust of Jefferson.....	27
Daguerreotypes of do.....	28
David's Bust of Lafayette.....	28
View of the City from Portico.....	28
Congressional Medals.....	29
Committee Rooms of Senate.....	29
Views from the roof and from the top of the Great Dome.....	29
Improvement of the Tiber.....	29
Advice to Visitors.....	30
Latitude and Longitude of Centre of Capitol.....	30
History of the Capitol.....	30
Commissioner of Public Buildings.....	32
Duties of Commissioner.....	32
Police of the Capitol.....	32
Public Gardener.....	32
Officers of Senate.....	33
Senators.....	34
Senate Committees.....	34
Officers of House of Representatives.....	36
Members of the House of Representatives.....	36
Standing Committees of the House.....	38
Supreme Court of the United States.....	40
Judges and Clerks of Supreme Court.....	41
District Court, Judges, and Officers.....	42
Criminal Court, D. C.....	42
Mayor of the City.....	42
Extension of Capitol Officers.....	42

National Executive Offices.

Executive of the United States.....	43
State Department.....	43
Secretary's Office and Clerks.....	43
His Duties.....	43
Treasury Department.....	44
Secretary and Clerks.....	44
Duties of Secretary.....	44
First Comptroller and Clerks.....	45
His Duties.....	45
Second Comptroller and Clerks.....	46
His Duties.....	46
Treasurer and Clerks.....	46
Duties of Treasurer.....	46
Register of the Treasury.....	47
Duties of Register.....	47
Solicitor of the Treasury.....	47
Duties of the Solicitor.....	47
First Auditor of the Treasury.....	48
Duties of the First Auditor.....	48
Second Auditor of the Treasury.....	48

INDEX.

Page.

Duties of the Second Auditor.....	48
Third Auditor of the Treasury.....	48
Duties of the Third Auditor.....	49
Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.....	49
Duties of the Fifth Auditor.....	49
Attorney General's Department.....	50
Duties of the Attorney General.....	50
Light House Board.....	50
Coast Survey.....	50
War Department.....	51
Secretary's Office.....	51
Duties of the Secretary.....	51
Commanding General.....	52
Duties of.....	52
Adjutant General.....	52
Duties of.....	53
Quartermaster General.....	53
Duties of.....	53
Paymaster General.....	53
Duties of.....	53
Commissary General.....	54
Duties of.....	54
Surgeon General.....	54
Duties of.....	54
Chief Engineer's Bureau.....	54
Duties of.....	54
Topographical Bureau.....	55
Duties of.....	55
Ordnance Bureau.....	55
Duties of.....	55
Police of Winder's Building.....	55
Navy Department.....	56
Secretary's Office.....	56
Duties of the Secretary.....	56
Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	56
Bureau of Construction, &c.....	57
Bureau of Ordnance, &c.....	57
Bureau of Provisions, &c.....	57
Bureau of Medicine, &c.....	57
Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.....	57
National Observatory.....	58
Commander of Navy Yard.....	58
Inspector of Ordnance.....	58
Engineer-in-Chief, &c.....	58
Navy Agent.....	58
Naval Storekeeper.....	58
Commissioner of Customs.....	58
Post Office Department.....	58

INDEX.

	Page.
Postmaster-General.....	59
Duties of.....	59
Sixth Auditor of the Treasury.....	60
Duties of.....	60
City Post Office.....	61
Routes of Letter Carriers.....	62
Georgetown Post Office.....	62
Department of the Interior.....	62
Secretary of the Interior.....	62
Duties of.....	62
Patent Office—Description of.....	63
Exploring Expedition—Collections of.....	63
Model Room, Classes, &c.....	64
Commissioner of Patents.....	65
Duties of.....	65
Officers and Clerks of Patent Office.....	65
Penitentiary—Officers of.....	68

Miscellaneous.

Washington National Monument.....	70
Officers of.....	70
Residences of Public Officers.....	70
National Institute.....	70
Smithsonian Institution.....	71
Officers, Regents, and Members of.....	71
U. S. Agricultural Society.....	71
Foreign Ministers, &c.....	72
United States Ministers, &c.....	73 to 80
Mail Arrangements, &c.....	80
Alphabetical List of Boarding Houses.....	81
Rates of Hackney Coaches.....	82



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